*Newfoundland Mining* Pages 16-19

*Outlook for Foreign Bonds* Page 14

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# THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Canadian Mining News Department Page 20

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## The Nation's Business

**Nation Takes Up Cry for Economy in Government**
**Leaders Speak Out**
**Demand Spending on Large Scale Come to End**

**Economy Becomes National Demand**

ALL over Canada serious-minded editors, economists and business men are taking up the campaign, inaugurated by The Financial Post, for a curtailment of that large share of our national costs of production that is represented by governmental expenditures. That the nation is rapidly awakening to the presence of this menacing spectre of over-taxation is becoming increasingly apparent. With this awakening there may come action to curtail expenditures. Without a more drastic curtailment than has yet been seriously contemplated by any governmental leader there can be no definite assurance that Canada will share fully in any return of prosperity.

At the present time, almost every governmental organization in Canada faces a deficit in its accounts for the current year with little prospect of breaking even next year. It is a very illuminating comment upon the manner in which the political mind works that a great deal of attention is being given to ways and means of raising money by borrowing and by new taxation and much less attention to the necessity for reduced expenditures.

* * *

THERE is no insuperable difficulty in bringing governmental spending down to the level of the revenue that is or is likely to be available. Private business concerns by the thousand have found themselves faced with exactly the same problem and they have cut their expenses accordingly. Let us make one simple comparison.

During the first nine months of this year revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway declined by $30,000,000. The railway cut its ordinary working expenses by $22,000,000. During the first seven months of the Dominion government's fiscal year its ordinary revenues declined by $36,000,000. But ordinary expenditures increased by $6,000,000. And several of the provinces as well as numerous municipalities show a record that is even more disturbing to the tranquility of mind of those who realize that a young exporting nation must prepare itself to meet world competition on a basis of costs and efficiency, as well as of quality.

It is true that governmental spending is less mobile than railway spending but only in a moderate degree and any difference in the character of the spending is of minor importance beside the remarkable contrast presented by the typical comparison revealed above. In some directions curtailment of governmental expenditures would be simple because there are numerous government departments that were overmanned to meet the demands of peak years. These should now be brought down to normal organizations.

* * *

THE Financial Post has contended that the proper policy of governments in times like these is to make their expenditures fit their revenues. The Citizens' Research Institute of Canada is a body that normally contents itself with statistical analysis and seldom expresses opinion yet we observe that the gravity of the present situation has led that body to call for just such a policy as we have suggested. In a current bulletin, it says:

"Not more taxation but less Governmental expenditure is the crying need of Canada today. Soon the majority of Canadian municipalities will be preparing their budgets for 1932. Soon the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments will be submitting their budgets for ratification. If governments this year would first estimate their revenues by trying to find out what the taxpayers can comfortably afford to pay—a good indication of this being past experience with tax collections—and then make their expenditures conform to this estimate, instead of the customary method of estimating expenditures and then levying taxes sufficient to meet expenditures, the Institute believes that the result would be in the interests of taxpayers and Canada's economic progress."

The Institute draws a clear contrast between the customary spending policies of private and public bodies:

"The ordinary individual finds that it is easy, pleasant and popular to increase expenditures in times of plenty and that in times of stress retrenchment is unpleasant and difficult but imperative. Retrenchment is quickly forced on the individual, however, since his ability to spend is limited by his earning power plus any income from investments, and any expenditure above that dissipates any capital or reserves he may possess. His credit facilities are usually comparatively small.

"With governments, for obvious reasons, expansion in expenditures is even more easy and popular than with individuals and retrenchment even more difficult, since governments can usually borrow money more readily than individuals and since through their power to levy taxes, they can divert, for their purposes and at the expense of the individual, an increased portion of the general income. Ultimately, however, governments must face the working of the same economic laws governing individuals and cannot continue to over-

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

## MONT. POWER CUTTING DOWN FUNDED DEBT

### $6,326,000 of Maturing Bonds at Beginning of January

### PROFITS ARE AHEAD

### Liquid Position Reported as Exceptionally Good—Expanding Power Facilities

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Funded debt of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. will be reduced $6,326,000 on the first of next month, as a result of the maturity of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.'s first mortgage and collateral trust 4½ per cent bonds.

No new financing will be carried out, the money necessary for the redemption of this bond issue having been provided through the capital raised through the offering of stock to customers and shareholders last year.

Another portion of this money has been ear-marked for the retirement of the Lachine sinking fund 5 per cent gold bonds, which mature on April 1, 1933. The amount of this issue outstanding at the end of last year was $3,120,000.

**Save On Interest**

The carrying charges on these two bonds amounts to roughly $440,000 on the amount outstanding on December 31 last. As the company is only paying 3 per cent on the money to be used for their retirement, a saving of over $100,000 will be effected on the basis of the present amount outstanding.

**Earnings Keep Up**

It is understood that earnings of the company of late have been maintained at a satisfactory level. The coming of the winter months provides a seasonal upturn in the consumption of electricity, gas, coke and other products of the company, so that gross income for the last three months of the year will be on a larger scale.

On the basis of the report of earnings for the first nine months of the year, final returns are likely to show net earnings equivalent to $2 or more a share of stock, as compared with present dividend requirements of $1.50 a share.

During the first nine months net income, after fixed charges, was about $590,000 ahead of last year's figures for the same period. Exclusive of depreciation and income tax, dividends were officially reported as earned almost twice over.

**Keep Finances Liquid**

The financial position of the company is understood to be in a satisfactory liquid state at present. The heavy subscription by customers and stockholders to the stock offering a year ago last July, whereby the company will receive a total of about $45,000,000 of new money, has provided the company with adequate capital for all needs.

There had been a small percentage of lapses in payments in the customers' stock, but the payments of late have been unusually high in relation to the amount of money involved and deferred installments have been largely cleaned up. This, no doubt, is due largely to the offer of the management to give the subscribers a convertible debenture upon completion of payments, in lieu of stock, if so desired by the applicant.

**Heavy Capital Outlay**

Of the money received over the past year and a half, a goodly proportion has been expended on capital account. One of the largest jobs undertaken by the company was the construction of a new gas holder at Hochelaga, which has a capacity of 10,000,000 cu. ft.—one of the largest holders of its type on the continent.

The outlay on the power and electrical department during this period has also been substantial.

Heavy expenditures have been made on transmission lines. The new Cedars line has been completed. This transmission line will eventually carry power from the Beauharnois power plant to the company's sub-stations in the Montreal area.

## Coming in The Post

Times like the present increase the demand upon the purses of people and corporations for donations to various charitable organizations. Most men, personally and on behalf of the companies they direct, are anxious to support, within the limits of their capacity, every worthy cause. But which organizations are worthy, which are efficient, which are performing necessary service? These questions are difficult to answer.

The whole broad question of legitimate and fake charities and of the proper sort of check that should be kept on their activities will shortly be discussed in some articles in The Financial Post which have been in course of preparation recently.

In the meantime, The Financial Post will appreciate letters from readers telling of their experiences in handling the difficult problem of dividing up donation and charity funds.

## New Price Sheet For Newsprint May Show Drop

### Expect Cut of Less Than $5 Per Ton

### TO STEADY MARKET

### Drop in Values Greater Than for Other World Commodities—Exchange Aids

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Anticipated announcement of a revised price schedule for newsprint by Canadian manufacturers on December 1 did not materialize, but it is to be expected that the new rates will be announced within the next week or ten days.

It is most unlikely that the present price of $50 a ton f. o. b. mill will be continued for 1932 deliveries. A price reduction is to be expected and The Financial Post understands that a cut of less than $5 a ton will be put in force by the Canadian manufacturers as from the beginning of 1932.

In some quarters it had been feared that the manufacturers would be forced to announce a price cut of much more serious proportions, but the publishers in the United States—Canada's largest market—are just as much concerned as the manufacturers to see a stabilized market, so that a reduction of a few dollars a ton will meet the present situation.

Following its usual practice International Paper Co. made an announcement on December 1 in respect to its newsprint policy for next year. As the largest manufacturer of newsprint paper in North America, its price policy plays an important part in determining the policy of other producers.

In a circular letter addressed to its clients, International confirmed previous notice that its standard prices now prevailing will continue for 1932 for the respective destinations set forth in its contracts.

**May Expect Revision**

The letter further stated that the company is now carefully considering some revision of its newsprint schedules, but that today (December 1) the situation is not sufficiently clear to enable it to state what, if any, reductions it will make from the prices already announced for 1932.

This latter statement would point to anticipated action by the Canadian manufacturers in effecting an orderly reduction in the price of paper for next year.

In considering the newsprint price question, it is pointed out that any cut in the price of newsprint at this juncture is in line with the decline in commodity values the world over. At the same time, the point should not be overlooked that newsprint prices broke from the high post-war levels and continued downward more sharply than did other commodities. The expected reduction in prices, therefore, is on a smaller scale than might have been expected in some quarters.

**Many Price Changes**

This is well illustrated by an examination of price schedules since the post-war period. On January 1, 1921, Canadian manufacturers sold newsprint in carload lots at $130 a ton f. o. b. mill. This was the highest contract price ever reached for newsprint and since that date the decline has been steady, with one or two minor increases.

Three price reductions were effected in 1921. On April 1, there was a cut of $20 a ton to $110; on July 15, a further $15 to $95; and October 1, a further cut of $15 to $80. Thus during a period of ten months, the contract price of newsprint fell $50 a ton.

A reduction was put into effect on January 1, 1922, of $10 a ton, bringing the contract price down to $70 a ton f. o. b. mill.

On the beginning of the following year an increase of $5 a ton was announced, bringing the price up to $75. On July 1 of the same year a decrease of $2 was put into effect.

Following are the various prices put into effect on various dates over the next four years. In each case these prices are on contract basis f. o. b. mill:

| | |
|---|---|
| January, 1, 1924 | $73 |
| July 1, 1924 | 73 |
| January 1, 1925 | 70 |
| January 1, 1926 | 65 |
| January 1, 1928 | 65 |
| July 1, 1928 | 62 |

The latter prices took into consideration certain rebates on freight charges, which brought the net price of newsprint per ton at the mill to somewhat below these figures.

In 1929 further reductions were effected to $55 a ton. Attempts were made to increase this price $5 a ton, but were unsuccessful. A further change took place in the newsprint price situation this year, when in May a cut of $5 a ton was made retroactive to the beginning of the year on long-term contracts.

Up to the present time newsprint has been selling on a basis of $50 a ton f. o. b. mill.

In a period of 11 years, therefore, the mill price of Canadian newsprint has been cut from $130 to $50 a ton. This reduction is as substantial as that made for any other world commodity.

### Sherwin-Williams Control Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Controlling interest in Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada has been secured by the Sherwin-Williams Co. of America through purchase of the Cottingham Estate interest. This gives the American company slightly under 60 per cent of the 200,000 shares of no par value stock outstanding. The balance, or over 40 per cent, is held by Canadians.

Report of change in control was announced by The Financial Post last June, it being stated then that the late W. H. Cottingham holdings had been sold to the American concern for a reported price of $30 a share. At the annual meeting of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, George A. Martin, of the parent concern, was elected president and W. S. Fallis became chairman of the board.

## FINANCE FACTORS NOW DOMINATE WHEAT MARKET

### World Affairs Outside Orbit of Market Are Watched

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The wheat market for the past week has been under the influence of world financial conditions, and the causes of the drop to low levels and the subsequent recovery are to be traced to influences outside of the ordinary orbit of the market.

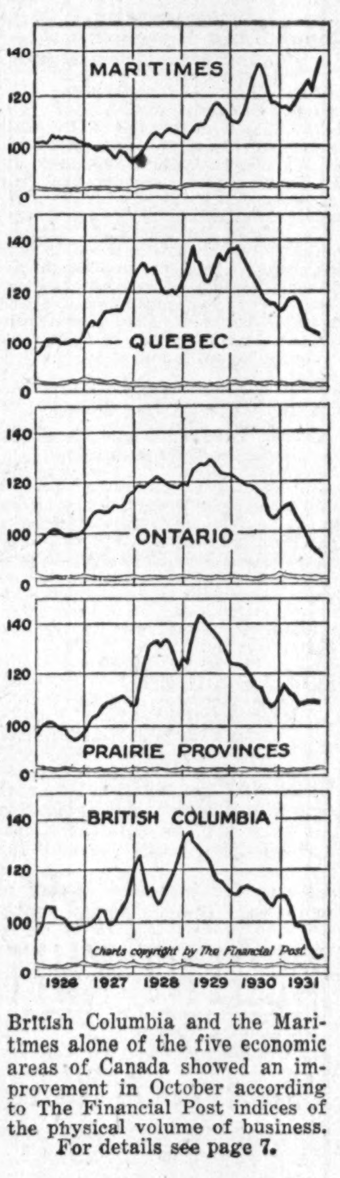
Weakness in sterling was a bearish influence, both because the resulting rise in nominal Liverpool prices tended to check buying, and because of apprehension felt among traders. In addition the extent and rapidity of the drop made it extremely difficult to do business.

In the atmosphere created by such conditions an exaggerated amount of attention was paid to the extent of farm board holdings in the United States, which although revealed to be large were about as expected by well informed members of the trade. When some recovery came there was a tendency to attribute it to reports of poor condition of United States crops, on which after all little new information was available.

Much more important than either consideration was the fact that current trade in cash wheat was almost choked off for a brief period, because of general financial conditions, and then managed to renew itself again.

Broadly speaking the tendency towards gradual correction in the general wheat situation is still at work, but ordinary market factors lose their importance under conditions recently prevailing. For the immediate future the rate of sterling exchange will probably have a greater influence than any reports of crop conditions or prospects.

### Two Areas Improve




British Columbia and the Maritimes alone of the five economic areas of Canada showed an improvement in October according to The Financial Post indices of the physical volume of business.

For details see page 7.

## FORM PLANS TO REORGANIZE ASBESTOS CORP.

### Proposals for Changes in Structure Are Drawn Up

### INCOME BOND LIKELY

### Seek to Place Capital Set-Up in Line With Earning Power

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Capital reorganization of Asbestos Corp., which has appeared inevitable for the past year, is now understood to be under definite consideration. Directors have discussed the matter thoroughly in recent meetings and first mortgage bondholders will shortly submit a plan which would place the capital structure more in line with the earning power of the company.

Official information is lacking but it is understood that the plan includes provision for the exchange of first mortgage bonds for an income bond together with a share of common stock. Underlying bonds are expected to remain unchanged while general mortgage bonds preferred and common shares might be given common stock on a pro rata basis.

**Only Preliminary Stages**

As yet any discussion along these lines must be in the nature of preliminary negotiations and it is not likely that any definite proposals will be submitted to the various security holders for some time. Reports of the general mortgage bondholders committee and also of a firm of consulting engineers who carried out a survey of the Asbestos Corp. property, both stressed the need of a capital reorganization which would give the company a structure which bore a reasonable relation to its present and potential earning power. Up till the present, however, there has been no mention of any material steps in this direction.

With the decline in commodity prices and increased competition from Russia and Rhodesia the Canadian asbestos industry, largely represented by Asbestos Corp., has been having a hard time. In the first six months of the current year total output of asbestos in Canada was 66,967 tons against 116,820 tons in the same period last year, an indication of the difficulties which presently confront Asbestos Corp. Shipments in recent months have shown a slightly stronger tendency but figures are still well below those of the same months in 1930.

**Senior Charges Affected**

With a fairly heavy funded debt the effect of the demoralization in asbestos prices on Asbestos Corp. is obvious. Earnings fell sharply, in fact operations in 1930 resulted in a loss of $89,068. The income account for that year included heavy write-offs for expenditures on betterment and development of ore bodies; after all charges, including bond interest, there was a deficit for the year of $1,229,002.

In the meantime, however, there had been a change in management. This took place early in 1929 and the new management took immediate steps to put the company's house in order. Inventories in that year were written down, provision for depreciation was increased and the sum of $2,151,182 was written off on account of obsolete plant and buildings after transferring $2,756,010 from capital and surplus account. A further write off of $769,183 was made in 1929 on account of development work.

**Bond Interest Defaulted**

The first default in bond interest occurred in August, 1930, when a meeting of general mortgage bondholders agreed to postpone interest on the $4,196,700 of general mortgage bonds outstanding. The interest payment due July 1, 1930, was postponed to January, 1932, and interest due January 1, 1931, was postponed to January 1, 1931. Sinking fund was also postponed to January 1, 1933.

In July, 1931, interest on the $2,467,300 of first mortgage and refunding mortgage bonds are not paid. Bondholders decided, however, to allow the company to continue in default rather than adopt foreclosure proceedings. About the same time an effort was made to obtain the approval of the holders of the 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of Asbestos Corp. of Canada, an underlying issue, to waive interest on bonds held for sinking fund or to postpone interest on bonds which are outstanding to the extent of $288,600 until January 1, 1933, but it was found impossible to obtain a quorum of bondholders. Interest, accordingly, continues to be paid.

**Action Is Required**

With the postponed interest on the general mortgage bonds becoming due in January of next year it is evident that some steps must be taken to provide for the contingency either by a further postponement or by a capital reorganization. The latter event will mean a sharp paring down of the existing structure but it will enable Asbestos Corp. to place its financial house in order.

**Montreal Spends on Waterworks**

Expenditures on the Montreal waterworks system during 1932, 1933 and 1934 will total $10,558,270, according to a report from the Water Board transmitted to Montreal City Council.

## Inter. Paper May Absorb Crown-Zellerbach Corp.

### Vancouver Rumor Runs That Long-Desired Coast Connection Would Result from Mooted Merger—Pacific Mills Only Canadian Subsidiary

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—International Paper Company may enter the west coast field by absorbing or merging with Crown Zellerbach Corporation, according to rumors recently current here.

Pacific Mills, Ltd., operating at Ocean Falls, would be the only Canadian mill involved in this proposed amalgamation. Powell River Company, one of the few independent producing units, is not likely to figure in any merger, officials of the company state. Powell River is solidly financed by a group of Minneapolis capitalists, although control rests with an all-Canadian group of executives in Vancouver and Powell River.

**Coast Plant Long Desired**

The rumored merger with Crown Zellerbach would give International its long desired coast connection. For some years it was suggested that International would take over the holdings of Canadian Forest Products, Ltd., at Beaver Cove, Vancouver Island, and for a while International Paper did hold an option on the property, but this option is believed to have lapsed. There was also a tentative agreement whereby International Paper would buy power from the B. C. Power Corporation's proposed power plant at Campbell River at the north end of Vancouver Island, and this is still a possibility if the Beaver Cove deal eventually goes through, but in the meantime interest has shifted to a tie-up with Crown-Zellerbach.

Pacific Mills originally was operated as a separate unit until its absorption by Crown Willamette. When the latter organization was merged with Zellerbach Corporation it brought together two of the largest United States newsprint producers in the West, and Pacific Mills naturally was taken under the wing of the new corporation, being the only Canadian subsidiary.

Pacific Mills has operated on a five-day week all year, as has Powell River Company, and the production has been at the rate of 80 per cent capacity. When Crown Zellerbach shut down some of its Washington state mills, Pacific Mills continued to run, the company maintaining that the British Columbia unit was able to operate more economically.

Executives of British Columbia mills say that if the market develops as indicated they will be on a six-day basis early next year.

## STEEL CAR CLAIM FINALLY SETTLED REPORT STATES

### Indications Apparent That Case at Last is Closed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reports that the war reparation claims of National Steel Car Corp. against the French Republic and the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Co. have been finally dealt with by the Exchequer Court of Canada are regarded as substantially correct. No official statement is available in the absence of president R. J. Magor but those in close touch with the affairs of the company feel that there are good grounds for believing a settlement has been decided on.

It is stated that both parties have agreed on $330,000 plus interest from 1916 which would bring the expected payment up to about $575,000. The claim was finally written off the books of National Steel Car in 1927; consequently any payment on this account would be in the nature of a windfall for the company.

Until the decision of the courts is promulgated there can be no definite substantiation of the report; indications are, however, that the rumor which has made its appearance from time to time for the past few years is based on fact. An official announcement may be expected shortly.

**Company Gets Half**

Only half of any sum paid for reparation is applicable to the present company. When National Steel Car Corp. was formed in 1919 to take over its predecessor National Steel Car Co. the majority of the stock of the new company, capitalized at 100,000 shares, was purchased by Robert J. Magor and D. Symington. The balance of the new stock was exchanged for the outstanding old shares and it was agreed that old shareholders would receive, in addition, one half of the amount of the claim, while the other half of the claim was to be paid to the new company.

The sum mentioned today is far short of the original $1,223,533 which was claimed by National Steel Car with interest at 5 per cent dating back to 1920. If a final settlement is made, however, it will dispose of a situation which has been pending for many years; while half the total amount would be equal to $2.20 a share on the common stock.

Plants of National Steel Car Corp. are not busy at the present time having completed the large orders which were received from the railways last year. The present month, however, generally witnesses the placing of orders for new equipment by the railways and some new business for the car companies may be anticipated.

It is possible that the major portion of equipment bookings may be deferred until the findings of the newly appointed Royal Commission have been made public.

## FORD DIVIDEND NOT BEING PAID UNTIL WARRANTED

### Market Interest Now Turns to Plans for 1932 Models

Ford Motor Co. of Canada, over the signature of W. R. Campbell, president, announced last week to shareholders that dividend payments ordinarily payable in December would not be disbursed at this time but that resumption would be considered as soon as conditions warrant. The decision was taken "in view of prevailing world conditions and the fact that the operations of the company have been adversely affected throughout the year as a result of curtailment of general business activity."

Interest in the company's plans for 1932 is made keener by the passing of the dividend. Reports from Detroit indicate that the parent company will be getting busy in December on new models, and apparently all competing companies will endeavor to attract 1932 business with new cars on as attractive a price basis as can be arranged.

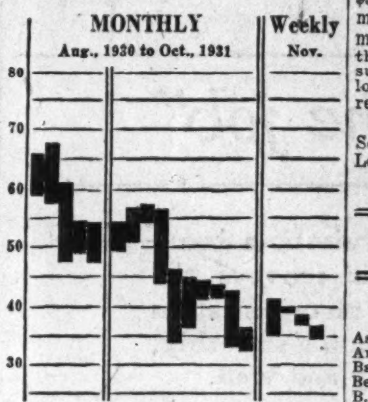
**Hope for 20 Per Cent Gain**

Preliminary estimates indicate a hope on the part of all the companies that total business placed in Canada and the United States will be 20 per cent in advance of 1931. Ford Company has placed orders for some of its requirements for the first quarter of 1932 although hitherto it has bought steel on a monthly basis. It is expected that the Rouge plant will resume operations on a normal scale early in December. Production of the old

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

## *Stock Market*

### 20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS




**MARKET RECORD**

| Industrial Stocks | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Week of Dec. 1 | 37.6 | 34.9 |
| Week of Nov. 24 | 39.0 | 37.0 |
| Month of Nov., 1930 | 55.0 | 47.8 |
| **8 Bank Stocks** | | |
| Week of Dec. 1 | 216 | 216 |
| Week of Nov. 24 | 216 | 216 |
| Month of Nov., 1930 | 248 | 242 |
| **10 Public Utilities** | | |
| Week of Dec. 1 | 59 | 57 |
| Week of Nov. 24 | 60 | 58 |
| Month of Nov., 1930 | 85 | 79 |

## *Sales of Thrift Stores Show 6 Months Gain*

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Thrift Stores from the beginning of the fiscal year April 1, 1931, to October 17 amounted to $2,232,109 compared with $1,761,911 in the same period last year. The company presently has 64 stores in operation in Montreal and district, of which ten have been added during the current fiscal year.

No figures on earnings have been made public though in view of the decline in commodity prices it is doubtful whether profits have kept pace with the gain in sales. It is understood, however, that to date earnings compare favorably with those of last year.

While the company's expansion has been rapid up to the present it has been decided to hold the number of stores at the current level for the time being, and consolidate gains which have been made. Plans which were considered for entering the Eastern Townships have been deferred.

Earnings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, were $95,780 or the equivalent of $1.30 a share on the common stock after all deductions.

## TURNER VALLEY CONSERVATION DETERMINED ON

### Alberta Government Seeks New Curtailment Plan

### WASTING ASSETS

### Proposed to Reduce Flow to 100,000,000 Cubic Feet Daily—Independents Fearful

Imperial Oil Company's refusal to accept the merger plan proposed by engineers of the Alberta Government as a means of making effective gas conservation in Turner Valley, as announced by Premier Brownlee, does not mean that some form of gas conservation will not be put into effect. In fact, some of the independents fear that the ultimate plans may be even more stringent than the plan just refused.

Obviously the potentially valuable gas asset stands in dire danger of being wasted as the result of the wasteful, competitive way in which the Valley has been developed. There have been 149 wells drilled in the Turner Valley alone, and a fraction of these wells would have been sufficient to give orderly, reasonable production sufficient to meet all demands and preserve the life of the Valley for a much larger period. Imperial Oil and other large operators also have drilled more wells than they should but they were apparently forced to this by the necessity of putting down offset wells here and there to protect their interests in the Valley when others "spudded in" close to their limits.

**Seek 20-Year Life**

The Government first tried a 40 per cent conservation measure, and then, after exhaustive tests, decided that, if the life of the valley was to be preserved at least 20 years, reduction to a flow of 100,000,000 cu. ft. per day was necessary. The only question has been just how the conservation plan is to be applied.

The plan proposed to the Government by its committee of experts was based on the idea of utilizing the wells that would produce a barrel of naphtha with an average flow of 60,000 cu. ft. of gas per barrel. The naphtha would then be distributed among producers according to their ratio of production. By this means 100,000,000 ft. daily would produce 50,000 barrels of naphtha monthly as compared with 50,000 barrels now being produced.

**Fear Total Closing Down**

Harvey Price, managing director of East Crest, expresses the view that the majority of the wells require more than 150,000 ft. of gas to produce a barrel of naphtha, and it was thought that the Government would close in all wells which require 150,000 ft. or more to produce a barrel of naphtha. In a statement approved by other independents Mr. Price proceeds in part as follows:

"Because 150,000 feet of gas at 4c per 1,000 represents a cost of $6 per barrel to produce the naphtha worth $3, under the suggested pool agreement the independents would ultimately get both the gas worth $6 and the naphtha worth $3. Closing in such wells would mean that the following companies would receive no revenues whatever:

"Richfield, Spooner Oils, McDougall-Segur, Widney, British Dominion, McLeod, Midfield, Regent, Alberta Fed-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

## Investor's Index

**INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asbestos Corp. | 1 | Granite Club | 2 |
| Anglin-Nor. | 11 | Hud. Bay Co. | 11 |
| Bathurst P. | 9 | Inter-City B. | 11 |
| Bell Tel. | 3 | Int. Paper | 1 |
| B. C. Power | 5, 9 | Lond.-Can. Inv. | 11 |
| Brazilian Tr. | 9 | Manufac. Life | 10 |
| Bk. Montreal | 15 | Mont. Pwr. | 1 |
| Bk. Toronto | 12 | Mersey Pap. | 8 |
| C. N. R. | 4 | Nat. S. Car | 1 |
| Can. N. Pwr. | 4 | N. S. L. & P. | 3 |
| Canada Dry | 5 | Nat. S. Pipe | 5 |
| Connors Bros. | 4 | Nfld. L. & P. | 18 |
| C. P. R. | 4 | Power Corp. | 5, 9 |
| Dom. Stores | 18 | Quebec Tel. | 9 |
| Dom. Alloy | 9 | Rogers-Maj. | 18 |
| Dom. Coal | 4 | Royal Bk. | 2 |
| Dom. Steel | 4 | Sherwin-Wil. | 1 |
| Dom. Tar | 9 | S. Can. Pr. | 18 |
| Distillers | 4 | Shawinigan | 9 |
| Ford Motors | 1 | Thrift Stores | 1 |
| Frost Steel | 4 | U. Bond & Sh. | 13 |
| Ford Hotels | 2 | Wawanesa Mut. | 10 |
| G. Stl. Wares | 4 | Wabasso Cot. | 11 |


**MINES AND OILS**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buchans M. Co. | 18 | Montbec | 9 |
| Br. Matach. | 9 | Matachewan | 18 |
| Bethwain Oil | 9 | Reeves-MacD. | 20 |
| Granada | 20 | Sudbury Nickel | 20 |
| Lake Shore | 20 | Wright-Har. | 20 |


**QUOTATIONS**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bonds | 14 | Mines | 15 |
| Grain | 14 | Stocks | 14 |


**REGULAR DEPARTMENTS**


Answers to Enquiries .......... 9
Business .......... 7
Banking .......... 10
Editorial .......... 6
Insurance .......... 10
Mining .......... 20
Pulp and Paper .......... 8
Utilities, Transportation .......... 4


**SPECIAL FEATURES**


Bank of Toronto Supplement .......... 12
Newfoundland Mining Supplement .......... 16-19

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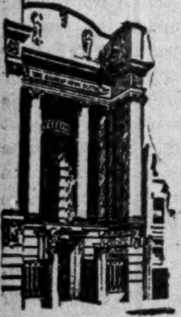

use The Bank of Nova Scotia drafts. Payable anywhere, readily secured without delay and at very moderate charges at any Branch of the Bank.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

Capital, $12,000,000. Reserve, $24,000,000. Total Assets over $265,000,000

### Canadian Celanese Declares Regular Quarterly Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Celanese Ltd. has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on its 7 per cent preferred stock, payable on December 31 to stock of record December 15.

At the same time it is announced that Celanese Corp. of America has deferred the regular quarterly dividend at this time on its 7 per cent cumulative first participating preferred stock. This action was deemed advisable owing to the continued depression in business which has resulted in poor earnings by the American company.

FROM ENGLAND WE BRING Eatonia DERBY HATS

England has long been noted for style and quality in Derby Hats, and that is why a famous English hat maker creates our Eatonia Derby Hat. Come in and try one on! We know you will like it. Eatonia value, at,

$5.00

Main Floor, Queen Street

T. EATON CO LIMITED

"On the job"

Good service is a broad term — it conveys the idea that an organization is functioning smoothly, efficiently and well.

Every member of our staff is "on the job". Services considered favors in the past are now only routine. There is nothing overlooked which may speed up, or improve banking facilities to clients.

We would be glad to have your business.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Capital and Reserve $15,000,000

Frank A. Rolph, President Sir James Woods, Vice-President

A. E. Phipps, General Manager

230 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

# *Alberta Public Accounts Show Deficit of $2,306,581*

Current revenues of $15,710,962, current expenditures of $18,017,544 with a resultant deficit on current account of $2,306,581 is shown for Alberta in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, accounts for which have just been issued although preliminary statements indicated the account of $2,306,581 are shown for creased to a total of $2,450,751 due to deficit of $144,170 on the Alberta Government Telephones.

The deficit of $2,306,581 in the general revenue fund compares with an estimated surplus of $46,350, and is accounted for by a decrease in revenue below the estimate of $1,969,690, and an increase over estimated expenditures of $732,009. A surplus of $348,768 was returned by the newly organized department of Lands and Mines and this department was not included in estimates for the year. Revenues from the government telephones were $444,483 below estimates and expenditures were $272,923 below estimates.

The revenues obtained from various sources differed from estimates as follows:

| | Actual | Estimates | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decreases: | | | |
| Taxes on real and personal property | $1,153,547 | $1,785,000 | $631,453 |
| Liquor profits | 1,888,339 | 2,600,000 | 711,661 |
| Automobile licenses | 1,693,757 | 2,136,000 | 442,243 |
| Gasoline tax | 1,931,603 | 2,300,000 | 368,397 |
| Amusement tax | 163,132 | 265,000 | 101,868 |
| Miscellaneous | ...... | ...... | 240,002 |
| | | | 2,495,625 |
| Increases: | | | |
| School lands' fund earnings | 886,984 | 750,000 | 136,984 |
| Provincial statute fines | 334,514 | 115,000 | 219,514 |
| Interest on investments | 1,071,524 | 902,088 | 169,436 |
| | | | 525,924 |
| Decrease as compared with estimates | | | 1,969,690 |
| Less revenue from Lands and Mines Dept. | | | 572,966 |

Principal increases in expenditures came from grants to schools which amounted to $1,725,545, exceeding estimates by $387,000, and from administration of the election act which resulted in an increase of $155,278. Old-age pensions cost $714,982, or $91,896 under the estimates.

On a basis of 640,700 population, it is stated that revenue per capita was $24.52 of which $4.63 came from the Dominion Government; $7.63 from taxes; $3.04 from licenses; $2.87 from fees; $2.96 from profits from trading activities; $1.81 from revenue-producing assets and the remainder from various sources. Per capita expenditure of $28.12 was divided as follows: debt charges, $9.02; education, $4.75; legislation and general government, $2.76; administration of justice, $1.96; public welfare, institutions and charitable grants $5.16; highways, bridges and ferries, $2.43; commissions and fines paid to municipalities or refunded, $0.14.

Net bonded debt of the province at March 31, 1931, was $111,508,702, an increase of $9,102,404 over that shown at March 31, 1930. The increase represents a net capital expenditure of the same amount, expenditures being $13,396,137 from which is deducted receipts of $4,293,733.

## GRANITE CLUB EARNS INTEREST 2.5 TIMES

### Completes Successful Year—Retires More Obligations

Operating profit of Granite Ltd. was $67,387 in the year ended October 31, 1931, as compared with $71,218 in 1930. Interest on bonds and mortgages outstanding amounted to $27,369 and was earned 2.5 times before depreciation. Provision for depreciation of $39,149 was maintained at the same rate as in 1930 and surplus was slightly increased to $24,650. The club has a membership of 2,775 slightly lower than in 1930.

Assets are shown in the balance sheet at $1,138,772 of which $35,501 is in cash, accounts receivable and inventories. Cash and inventories are higher, accounts receivable lower, than in 1930. Land, buildings and plant are valued at $892,902, furniture and equipment at $181,919. Against these items a reserve for depreciation of $170,813 has been set up. The club also owns property shown at $5,830 net.

Accounts payable are shown at $18,117. First mortgage bonds outstanding have been reduced to $251,500 from $258,000; second mortgage bonds outstanding are down to $146,000 from $164,000. A mortgage has been reduced to $9,375 from $18,750. Reserve for contingencies remains at $10,000 while stock outstanding has increased slightly to $447,310. Reserve fund is shown at $41,045 and profit and loss account balance $24,650.

## Joins Bankers' Assoc.

A. W. ROGERS

Appointed assistant secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Bankers' Association effective Dec. 1. For the past 12 years he has been associated with the provincial attorney-general's department, Toronto, and for some time has been deputy commissioner in the Security Frauds branch.

## United Farmers Co-op. Reorganization Deferred

Shareholders of the United Farmers Co-operative Co. voted in favor of an adjournment for one year the proposed scheme of re-organization at the special meeting held after the annual meeting of shareholders held on December 1. A committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of changing the status of the company to make it strictly co-operative.

While shareholders were definitely opposed to reorganization five of the nine directors were re-elected. The board for the present year consists of: W. A. Amos, Perth; Bruce McNevin, Victoria; R. H. Halbert, Ontario; J. G. Whitmore, York; R. L. Aitcheson, Grey; H. A. Gilroy, Lambton; Wallace Anderson, Peterborough; Nat Lindsay, Renfrew; and Harold Currie, Middlesex.

The plan had been unanimously supported and tendered to the shareholders by the directors. It was described by its proponents as an attempt to better conditions, to create a purely co-operative organization through which the producer would benefit, yet bear an equal share of responsibility. Under the present stock plan, persons and groups which were not farmers owned stock and urged dividend payments. This had resulted from the gradual drift of stock from farmers' hands into others.

The committee selected by the gathering to consider plans for a reorganization will consist of the board of directors for 1932, delegates from all U. F. O. units such as the Young People's group and the Farm Women's organization, W. H. Good of Paris, Ont., and Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P. Both the latter had spoken on the matter.

## Obituary

Captain J. A. Troup, manager of the British Columbia coast service of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 26 years, died in Victoria. Death was due to bronchitis and heart disease.

## Monthly Bank Clearings

**Eastern Cities**

| | Nov., 1930 | Nov., 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Halifax | $ 14,264,554 | $ 10,913,885 |
| Saint John | 9,769,105 | 9,049,292 |
| Moncton | 3,623,307 | 3,084,305 |
| Sherbrooke | 3,485,418 | 2,820,918 |
| Quebec | 29,433,648 | 23,945,671 |
| Montreal | 532,743,207 | 450,549,650 |
| Ottawa | 31,592,267 | 29,104,733 |
| Kingston | 3,567,626 | 3,088,850 |
| Peterboro | 4,078,440 | 3,204,449 |
| Toronto | 453,617,711 | 379,854,789 |
| Hamilton | 23,054,809 | 19,072,698 |
| Kitchener | 5,052,808 | 3,864,902 |
| Brantford | 4,542,168 | 3,725,621 |
| London | 12,668,679 | 11,443,884 |
| Sarnia | 2,621,225 | 2,022,711 |
| Sudbury | 3,935,237 | 2,625,845 |

**Western Cities**

| | Nov., 1930 | Nov., 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Fort William | 3,696,590 | 3,043,774 |
| Brandon | 2,501,645 | 1,768,535 |
| Moose Jaw | 4,806,373 | 3,244,303 |
| Regina | 26,823,950 | 8,699,093 |
| Saskatoon | 10,244,549 | 8,699,093 |
| Prince Albert | 1,850,938 | 1,647,488 |
| Edmonton | 22,099,704 | 20,298,327 |
| Calgary | 37,876,692 | 31,759,762 |
| Lethbridge | 2,415,368 | 1,802,473 |
| N. Westminster | 3,063,704 | 2,247,117 |
| Vancouver | 76,295,886 | 61,918,350 |
| Victoria | 9,539,526 | 7,061,866 |

## TURNER VALLEY CONSERVATION DETERMINED ON

(Continued from page 1)

erated, Okalta, Calmont, Home, Associated, Baltac, Lowery Petroleum, Freehold, Wellington, Hargal, and all except two of the Royalite wells. Structure, Sioux City and Mill City. In fact all of the older portion of the Turner Valley field would be affected.

**Favors Agreement**

"While it is true that conservation will result in considerable loss in wages and salaries for officials, it is likewise true that this saving will be paid directly to the shareholders in dividends.

"Surely as against these companies receiving no revenue whatever, it would be of interest for their shareholders to consider that under the system proposed, they would receive a definite revenue from their share of naphtha for a period of between 15 and 20 years, and in addition would receive their proportion of every foot of gas marketed from Turner Valley at the rate of four cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

"It is not at all surprising that the Imperial Oil has declined to accept this proposition. Why should they, if they can get conservation of the field which will give them a monopoly of the sale of gas and eventually break every indepedent in the field.

"The gas company will no doubt likewise appreciate the conservation of a field for twenty years, without having to pay anything for it.

"The city of Calgary won't be the least bit angry, but just where the joy of the independents referred to by Senator Michener arises, I fail to see.

"Personally, I would like to see the agreement put into effect as it stands, because I believe it is a benefit to all independents."

Imperial Oil Co., however, according to Premier Brownlee's statement, felt that the agreement was not fair or just, either to itself or to certain companies with which it has contracts for operation, and other companies in which it has only a minority interest.

As to what the government might do, Premier Brownlee is not prepared at once to say beyond remarking that the various interests in the valley are so diverse as to make it an almost impossible task to secure a voluntary agreement on all points. The government is determined, however, to use every means within its power to stop the tremendous waste of this important natural resource now going on in the valley.

## Initial Dividend By McLeod Oil Co.

The McLeod Oil Co. has declared an initial dividend of five cents per share payable on January 25, to shareholders of record January 5.

The dividend will mean the disbursement of approximately $13,000 since there are about 266,000, $1 par value shares outstanding.

No announcement regarding finances has been made but the company's by-laws restricted the payment of dividends until such time as there were seven wells in production and at least $100,000 in its treasury.

## Toronto Must Pay $400,000 Exchange

Toronto will be required to pay $400,000 by the end of 1931 on account of premium payable on United States funds which must be purchased to meet interest and principal payments coming due in New York. On the basis of the present rate of exchange the extra amount required to meet obligations coming due in New York during 1932 will be $900,000. Toronto has issued $127,904,000 in the past 17 years and most of the issues have been payable in New York.

The Toronto city council has authorized the borrowing of $4,000,000 on a temporary loan on the University Ave. extension which will cost $5,500,000. It is understood that discount on Canadian funds does not affect this temporary loan.

# Ford Hotels Co. Earnings Gain 1930 and 1931

Balance sheet of Ford Hotels Co., Inc., and subsidiary companies shows working capital well maintained with current assets of $349,856 and current liabilities of $88,310 at the end of the fiscal year closing September 30, 1931. No income account accompanies the balance sheet though the company reports that it made "extraordinary progress in 1930 and 1931."

Net profits were $1.87 a share in 1930, before taxes and $1.50 a share in the first nine months of 1931, after taxes, depreciation, maintenance for repairs and renewals, sinking fund reserves and all other charges and reserve write-offs. Annual dividends of $1 a share are being continued.

First mortgage bonds stand at $910,000, real estate mortgage at $500,000 and 7 per cent Series "A" debentures at $577,000, the latter total having originally been $700,000.

## Says Grain Diversion Costs Canada Dearly

Deploring the diversion of Canadian traffic to foreign territory and ports, Col. C. E. Phinney, president of the Halifax Harbor Commissioners, pointed out in a speech recently delivered at Winnipeg that, of 115,000,000 bushels of grain moving eastward for export during the past year, only 47,300,000 bushels had gone via Canadian ports, the balance of 67,700,000 bushels having been shipped via United States ports.

Analysis of the results of this enormous diversion from Canadian channels, he said, showed that thousands of United States citizens are receiving employment therefrom to the exclusion of our own citizens. Foreign railways are receiving immense sums in revenue which could be going to Canadian lines, while U. S. ports are benefitting from the hundreds of steamships that are being drawn to them, at the expense of the growth and progress of Canadian ports.

Col. Phinney declared that in 1930 of the total grain handles by the port of New York, 94.7 per cent was Canadian grain, and U. S. transportation systems received for the carriage of this commodity alone approximately $20,000,000 annually.

## Canadian Industry Joins Big Aluminum Cartel

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Canadian aluminum industry has joined a reorganized cartel which is world wide in scope, according to information received by the Washington Department of Commerce. The new organization becomes effective at the beginning of next year.

Despatches received by Washington state that Canada, Germany, France, Great Britain and Switzerland have joined the aluminum cartel, and that the United States industry is not a party to the agreement, inasmuch as production in that country is taken up by domestic demand. The others are interested in export markets.

The department is informed that the quotas of European producing countries will remain unchanged members continuing to market their quotas at the official price. It may be necessary to curtail production and bring about a more even balance between production and consumption.

At present Canada produces about 36,000 metric tons of aluminum out of a total world production of 270,000 tons.

## Royal Bank Manager Comments Upon Bonus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — In distributing the current quarterly dividend of the Royal Bank of Canada, a letter was despatched to shareholders, in which M. W. Wilson, general manager of the bank, commented upon the discontinuance of the bonus usually paid at this time, in the following manner:

"In view of the restricted business activity throughout the world, which has resulted in some curtailment of the bank's profits, our directors have decided that in common with other Canadian banks, we shall discontinue for the time being the two per cent bonus customarily paid at this season of the year."

## Canada Steamship Boats Going Into Winter Quarters

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — With the close of navigation in sight, Canada Steamship Lines has already taken action to put its ships up for winter storage. The lake grain freighters will continue operating until as late as possible, but meantime the Saguenay and Quebec passenger ships, together with two "Rapids" boats, have been taken to Sorel where they will lie over the winter months.

## FORD DIVIDEND NOT BEING PAID UNTIL WARRANTED

(Continued from page 1)

Model "A" is reported to have ceased at Rouge which is turning out parts for the new car. Canadian production will probably follow suit.

Hopes for increased buying of motor cars in 1932 is based on the knowledge that many cars now running are much older than the owners have been accustomed to or like. The average car is being used a great deal more than some years ago and the rate of depreciation is therefore greater. The average car, it is stated, runs from 20,000 to 30,000 miles a year where a few years ago 10,000 miles would be the limit. The used car situation is no longer so difficult as it was, and this gives a better opportunity for new cars. Then the new cars will give better value than was ever given before, it is understood.

REGENT KNIT OUTER and Sports Wear

## NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

spend without impairment of credit and financial embarrassment. This fact is apt to be overlooked when citizens call upon governments to spend money for this and that purpose. Governments possess no mystic powers to create funds for different purposes and all such funds must be provided by the productive power of the people."

* * *

OTHER authorities continue to press for balanced budgets. The Manitoba Free Press says: "It is absolutely essential that the provinces shall balance their budgets and keep their finances on a sound basis."

Frank A. Rolph, president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, said at the annual meeting of his institution last week:

"The burden of taxation is resting very heavily upon us, especially under present conditions. It is to be hoped that our Government expenditures, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, will be considerably reduced. Governments, in conjunction with individuals, learned extravagance during the highly profitable years 1921-29. We must get back to normalcy, especially a saner basis of living, and readjust our government expenditures on the same basis that we have adopted for our personal business. In nearly all our governments, I think, we are over-departmentalized. Some simpler basis of administration should, I think, be found."

At the same meeting, the general manager of the bank, A. E. Phipps questioned the wisdom of governmental relief schemes, as a means of creating employment. The Post has already declared that these relief schemes have failed of their purpose and have probably caused more unemployment than employment. Mr. Phipps said:

"We are face to face with two major problems—finance and unemployment relief. These are interdependent at present, and if what we read in our daily newspapers is correct, the relief question is being handled in a method about the wisdom of which I have considerable doubt. The fact that the sum suggested to be spent was at one time two hundred million dollars is evidence to me that the question is becoming one of spending rather than one of raising what is actually necessary for relief, and that the size of the sum suggested and the difficulty of obtaining it is being lost sight of. The credit of our country is a matter of greatest concern to the banks and to all of us, and the proposals to spend so vast a sum in the manner indicated might easily affect our credit. The money must be borrowed, and before we are through our present financial difficulties it may be found that the borrowing ability of our Governments may be required for other purposes. I believe and trust that the matter is receiving the attention of the highest authorities in the Dominion who, after all, are the directing forces in the unemployment relief, so that they will grapple with the problem and get it down to a basis which will provide adequate relief without country-wide extravagance."

* * *

ANOTHER critic of governmental schemes of job-creation by extravagant and largely unnecessary public works is that spokesman of farm opinion, J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. Speaking last week Mr. Morrison stated that all debts of the government must be paid out of the top six inches of the soil, either directly or indirectly. The money for relief work now being granted must be raised from rural properties, and was being spent in improving the towns and cities, while the townships got nothing. He emphasized the need of the farmers uniting to combat these conditions. Wages paid for relief work in the cities were too high.

Mr. Morrison was speaking for the farmer but it should not be overlooked that every individual in Canada, whether a laborer or a banker, a producer or a trader, must pay heavily and for years to come for money so freely and inefficiently spent today.

Progressive

The same enterprising, forward-looking spirit which has been responsible for Canada's rise to greatness finds expression in the progressive policy that for more than 100 years has kept the Bank of Montreal in the forefront of Canadian finance.

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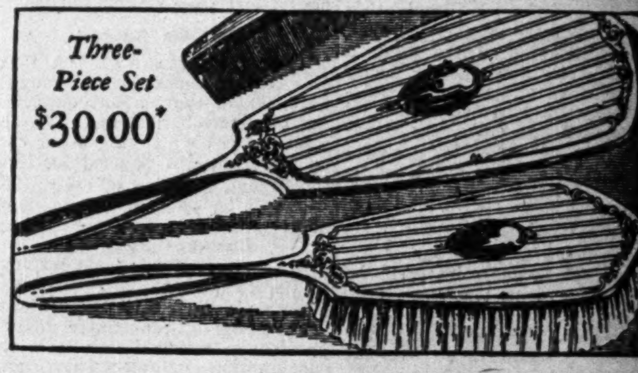
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This trio of pieces in our "Navarre" Pattern, as comparison will show! . . . full size, our usual substantial weight, sterling silver, engine-turned and hand-engraved . . . open stock pattern, eighteen other accessories to complete set. Set may be purchased, piece by piece.

*Based on the lowest price of sheet silver. A substantial increase has since occurred.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS & SILVERSMITHS

YONGE AND TEMPERANCE

TORONTO

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"Owned by those it serves"

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Secretary: L. C. HASKELL Treasurer: CHAS. JOHNSTONE

## Eighteenth Consolidated Annual Statement

Year Ending 30th September, 1931

**ASSETS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Plant Investment | $20,777,248.89 |
| Investments in, and advances to Associated Companies at cost | 1,162,686.09 |
| *Other Investments | 2,746,119.29 |
| Accounts Receivable | 365,929.60 |
| Materials and Supplies | 203,681.42 |
| Prepaid Accounts | 127,454.66 |
| Mortgages Receivable | 14,017.50 |
| Funds in Escrow for Bonds of Subsidiaries | 64,210.51 |
| Due by Subscribers to Capital Stock | 97,414.35 |
| | $25,558,762.31 |

*As at 30th September 1931, the market value of "Other Investments" was $1,070,405 less than the book value shown above.

**LIABILITIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| To Public— | |
| Funded Debt | $6,836,234.43 |
| Less: Bonds deposited as Collateral Security | 20,000.00 |
| | $6,816,234.43 |
| Bank Advances | 124,082.56 |
| Call Loan Payable | 126,345.20 |
| Accounts Payable | 330,979.96 |
| Preferred Dividend payable October 15th, 1931 | 101,395.50 |
| Customers' Deposits, including Interest | 35,347.67 |
| Bond Interest Matured | 3,814.00 |
| Bond Interest Accrued | 159,850.00 |
| | $7,698,046.32 |
| To Shareholders— | |
| Preferred—67,597 shares of $100.00 each | $6,759,700.00 |
| Common—400,000 shares of no par value | 8,672,000.00 |
| Subsidiaries—95 shares of $100.00 each | 9,500.00 |
| Reserves—Depreciation | 1,794,921.91 |
| Miscellaneous | 158,018.91 |
| Profit and Loss | 466,575.17 |
| | $25,558,762.31 |

**REVENUE ACCOUNT**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Earnings | | $2,355,111.11 |
| Expenses | $ 918,038.24 | |
| Interest on Bonds | 360,149.27 | |
| Bad Debts | 2,350.00 | |
| Balance | 1,074,573.60 | |
| | $2,355,111.11 | $2,355,111.11 |

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at Credit Sept. 30, 1930 | | $ 436,883.13 |
| Deduct: Additional provision for retroactive increased Federal Income Tax | | 17,600.00 |
| | | $ 419,283.13 |
| Earnings for the Year ended 30th September, 1931 | | 1,074,573.60 |
| Dividends on Preferred Stock | $ 402,987.56 | |
| Dividends on Common Stock | 388,784.00 | |
| Depreciation | 235,510.00 | |
| Balance | 466,575.17 | |
| | $1,493,856.73 | $1,493,856.73 |

Signed on behalf of the Board: JAS. B. WOODYATT, A. J. NESBITT, Directors.

Audited and certified in accordance with our certificate dated November 12, 1931.—P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants.

# LIFE COMPANY INTEREST RATIOS LOWER IN 1930

## But Ten Canadian Companies Exceed Their 1929 Figure

Only three Canadian life companies showed interest earnings of more than 7 per cent in 1930 according to figures published by the Ottawa insurance department in its annual "Blue Book" published last week. A year ago five companies topped the 7 per cent mark. The three companies are all western institutions namely, Commercial, Saskatchewan and Monarch. A year ago the Sun and the Columbia Life were over the 7 per cent mark. Ten Canadian companies showed higher earnings in 1930 while 3 others maintained their 1929 level. Most U. S. companies exceeded their 1929 figure.

Comparison of earnings of Canadian companies with United States companies operating in this country shows a wide difference in yield due to substantial differences in investment laws in the two countries.

Comparative figures for Canadian and U. S. countries during the past three years are as follows:

**Rate of Interest Earned to Mean Net Ledger Assets**

**(a)—Canadian Companies**

| Company: | 1927 % | 1928 % | 1929 % | 1930 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 6.04 | 6.02 | 6.03 | 5.94 |
| Capital | 6.57 | 6.44 | 6.39 | 6.39 |
| Columbia | .... | .... | 7.43 | 5.13 |
| Commercial | 7.70 | 7.50 | 7.13 | 7.32 |
| Confederation | 5.86 | 5.89 | 5.86 | 5.84 |
| Continental | 6.85 | 6.21 | 6.18 | 6.14 |
| Crown | 6.59 | 6.43 | 6.29 | 6.41 |
| Dominion | 7.15 | 6.99 | 6.91 | 6.66 |
| Dom. of Can. Gen. | 5.38 | 5.58 | 5.73 | 5.83 |
| T. Eaton | 6.86 | 6.19 | 6.02 | 6.14 |
| Excelsior | 6.04 | 6.04 | 5.92 | 5.88 |
| Great-West | 6.35 | 6.24 | 6.14 | 6.12 |
| Imperial | 6.13 | 6.05 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| London | 6.56 | 6.50 | 6.45 | 6.46 |
| Manufacturers | 6.23 | 6.42 | 6.48 | 6.28 |
| Maritime | 5.67 | 6.09 | 5.95 | 5.95 |
| Monarch | 7.70 | 7.64 | 7.62 | 7.66 |
| Montreal | 6.09 | 5.74 | 5.69 | 5.96 |
| Mutual | 6.46 | 6.36 | 6.30 | 6.13 |
| National | 5.92 | 5.66 | 5.68 | 5.75 |
| North American | 6.14 | 6.20 | 6.15 | 6.14 |
| Northern | 6.83 | 6.22 | 6.33 | 6.10 |
| Saskatchewan | 7.11 | 7.17 | 7.20 | 7.54 |
| Sauvegarde | 6.52 | 6.03 | 6.30 | 6.06 |
| Sovereign | 6.70 | 6.80 | 6.90 | 6.85 |
| Sun | 6.81 | 6.93 | 7.02 | 6.44 |
| Western | 6.67 | 6.34 | 6.39 | 6.51 |

**(b)—U. S. Companies**

| Company: | 1927 % | 1928 % | 1929 % | 1930 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ætna | 5.06 | 5.02 | 4.53 | 4.67 |
| Equitable | 5.23 | 5.25 | 5.3 | 5.43 |
| Metropolitan | 5.46 | 5.38 | 5.35 | 5.37 |
| Mutual | 4.53 | 5.06 | 5.10 | 5.11 |
| New York | 5.19 | 5.12 | 5.15 | 5.17 |
| Occidental | .... | .... | .... | 5.13 |
| Prudential of Amer. | 5.36 | 5.37 | 5.36 | 5.38 |
| Travelers | 4.90 | 4.91 | 4.88 | 4.82 |
| Union Mutual | 4.66 | 4.80 | 4.94 | 4.94 |
| United States | 5.03 | 5.17 | 5.11 | 5.15 |

# BELL TELEPHONE MAKES OUTLAY OF $20,000,000

## Capital Expenditures in 1931 Call for Large Sum

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — An expenditure of $20,000,000 has been contracted for an account of capital outlay this year by the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, according to C. F. Sise, president of the company.

In discussing experiences of the past few months, Mr. Sise said that the company's experience of the past 50 years had encouraged them to proceed confidently with a programme of extensions and betterments.

The full text of his remarks follow:

"One gratifying result to us of the experience we have passed through in recent months has been the unmistakable proof that we have had of the essential stability of the telephone business. While there has been a slight falling off in the number of telephones in service in Ontario and Quebec, the fact that by means of increased promotion work we have been able largely to offset the unfavorable trend is evidence of the fundamental soundness of the community we serve, and of the business in which we are engaged.

"In the business domain, there has of course been marked curtailment in the use of our long-distance lines, but here again a policy of educational promotion has served to develop a growing body of users of the service whose systematic employment of our toll lines in both their business and social contacts has kept the net result at a level only slightly below the record of more prosperous years.

"The fact is that we have had it demonstrated in recent months, as never before, that the telephone is one of the basic necessities of present-day business and social life. That condition is only a natural sequence, we believe, of the immense progress that telephone service has made in recent years, both in the matter of its mechanical make-up and in the methods employed in its operation. The service rendered the public has never been allowed to remain static. Science has been busy perfecting new equipment, improved mechanism, to meet the more exacting demands of telephone users. And, hand-in-hand with mechanical and electrical advances, there have been put into operation continuous improvements in methods so that the public have found the service fully equal to any reasonable demand that they may put upon it.

"The foregoing result, which is but a repetition of our experience in the business cycles through which our company has passed in the fifty years of its existence, has encouraged us to proceed confidently with a programme of extensions and betterments involving a gross outlay not far short of twenty million dollars in 1931."

## Butter Exports to U. K. Ceased During November

For the first time since May no butter was exported to the United Kingdom during the week ended November 21. The season for such exports appears to be definitely over.

Not only has British willingness to pay prevailing higher prices here not been manifested of late, but the statistical situation in Canada is such that there is not much more butter to spare for export and prices have strengthened of late, and have now drawn considerably away from a British export level.

A total of 152,878 boxes of butter were exported this season to the United Kingdom from Montreal, the greatest amount since 1925. Last year at this time only 163 boxes had been exported.

Cheese is still being exported, although the amounts are dropping weekly. Shipments for the week of November 21 totalled 15,580 boxes, against 25,688 boxes in the preceding week. The season's cheese exports to date are 879,558 boxes, against 826,623 boxes at the same time last year.

There were also exported last week 2,000 cases of eggs, bringing season's total to 12,700 cases, against 27,031 cases a year ago.

# 1932 Needs of Wheat Will Eat Into Surplus

## World Production This Year Insufficient For First Time in Years to Supply Probable Import Requirements by 84,000,000 Bus.

By H. G. L. STRANGE, Economist, Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Reduction by 84 million bushels in the surplus wheat supplies carried by exporting countries is indicated by August 1, 1932, the end of the current crop year, according to the latest estimates of stocks on hand, the volume of this year's world crop and of world requirements. This prospect is due to the amount produced this year by exporting countries having been less than world import requirements for the first time in five or six years.

As at August 1, 1931 last, the beginning of the crop year, a surplus of 462 million bushels had banked up—the largest ever recorded at this time of year—having been added to year by year.

### Estimates Vary

Estimates of what the importing countries will probably require this year vary—the International Institute at Rome says 880 million bushels and Mr. Broomhall, the Liverpool expert, thinks 776 million bushels—but taking the lesser estimate of Mr. Broomhall, the necessity for digging into the world surplus is plainly evident. Without doubt, through the agency of lowered prices, the laws of supply and demand are functioning.

As regards the prevailing low price of wheat — unquestionably lower than the average cost of production—this has no doubt been brought about by two main factors—

(1) A certain decline brought about by the lowering of the general price level of nearly all commodities.

(2) A further decline of wheat below this level brought about by a larger wheat surplus than has ever before been recorded in history.

The extent of the drop brought about under heading (1) above is difficult to estimate, but judging from the decline in the general level of many other commodities, it was undoubtedly a severe one. Whatever this decline in wheat price was, it will, without question, stop and begin to rise whenever the general economic condition of the country improves and this raise in wheat price will take place, no doubt, quite regardless of the relative supply and demand of wheat itself, whatever it may be at that moment.

On the other hand, because wheat has suffered a particular price decline in itself, because of its own over-supply or large surplus, there can be no doubt but that as this surplus becomes lessened, it will raise in price regardless of the general price-level of commodities.

### Production at Low Point

When any improvement will take place in the general economic condition of the world, it is impossible to forecast. This much, however, can be said, that this present depression has reduced the price level of a good many commodities lower than has been recorded for many years, therefore there is hope for betterment here; also that there is good evidence that would lead one to believe that much business today is being conducted at a loss; that reserves piled up in previous years are being eaten into; and that consequently production has been drastically reduced, which unquestionably means that demand will presently catch up with the surpluses piled up, which should automatically cause higher prices.

There may be other commodities, too, that have assisted in causing the general lowering of price levels, which no doubt, will adjust themselves. It would seem to be fairly safe to prophesy, however, that the cycle of this depression will be continued into an era of prosperity and higher prices, just as has happened in the past.

As for the possibility of a rise in the price of wheat, which will automatically come about as the present world's surplus is lessened, figures that are available enable one to analyze fairly well the situation which would appear to be about as follows:

For a good many years past the importing countries of the world have demanded from the exporting countries between 750 and 800 million bushels of wheat per annum. The figures, as estimated by Mr. Broomhall, from 1921 to date, are given as well as those of the International Institute.

**World Wheat and Flour Shipments**
(Broomhall and Agricultural Institute Figures in Millions of Bushels)

| Year | European Imports | Other Imports | Institute | Total Imports Broomhall |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921-22 | ... | ... | ... | 647 |
| 1922-23 | ... | ... | ... | 676 |
| 1923-24 | ... | ... | ... | 775 |
| 1924-25 | ... | ... | ... | 715 |
| 1925-26 | 518 | ... | ... | 667 |
| 1926-27 | 654 | 165 | 819 | 817 |
| 1927-28 | 650 | 151 | 801 | 792 |
| 1928-29 | 649 | 237 | 886 | 927 |
| 1929-30 | 506 | 156 | 662 | 613 |
| 1930-31 | 603 | 201 | 804 | 784 |
| 1931-32* | 640 | 240 | 890 | 776 |

*Estimated.

The International Institute estimates that the exporting countries have had supplies each year to meet the importing requirements in the above table as follows:

**Exportable Quantities of Wheat**

| At Aug. 1 | Million Bushels |
|---|---|
| 1926-27 | 1,070 |
| 1927-28 | 1,110 |
| 1928-29 | 1,420 |
| 1929-30 | 1,130 |
| 1930-31 | 1,350 |
| 1931-32* | 1,240 |

*Estimated.

It will be seen from the above that each year there has been an increasing amount of unsold wheat or "carry-over" on hand on August 1 in the hands of exporting countries.

Tabulations of these amounts by different authorities at the end of the crop year are as follows:

**Estimates of Carry-Overs**
(On hand by exporting countries in millions of bushels)

| Year | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 277 | 139 | ... | 84 |
| 1926 | 279 | 146 | ... | 135 |
| 1927 | 340 | 181 | 251 | 150 |
| 1928 | 433 | 227 | 309 | 185 |
| 1929 | 616 | 370 | 536 | 322 |
| 1930 | 589 | 411 | 468 | 331 |
| 1931 | 659 | 462 | 546 | 413 |
| 1932* | 475 | ... | 360* | ... |
| | (Donovon) | | | |

A—U.S.A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics; July 1.
B—Broomhall; August 1.
C—International Institute, Rome; Aug. 1.
D—Bradstreet's; August 15.
*Estimated.

The above growing surpluses seem to have been brought about mainly by an increase in acreage in the four largest exporting countries—Canada, the United States, the Argentine and Australia.

### Surplus Much Above Normal

According to Mr. Broomhall's figure, on August 1, 1931, exporting countries had an unsold surplus of 462 million bushels, which can be considered about 300 million more than normal. This 300 million is about 40 per cent of the world's total yearly importing requirements, or about five months' supply. Here, apparently, is a reason for the indifference of the world's buyers of wheat that has been so noticeable in the grain trade.

On the other hand, this 300 million bushels is only eight per cent of the world's annual consumption of wheat, that is disregarding China and Russia, or just one month's supply; so that a very slight crop trouble, climatic or from disease could easily wipe out this 300 million and bring the world's carry-over down to an apparently dangerous point. Yet it must be considered, even from this point of view, that for a great many years the world did get along quite well and with little apprehension, with much smaller annual carry-overs than we have at present.

### The Situation Today

It will be seen that for some years past, almost up to the present, the exporting countries have been producing more wheat than the world demanded, and so the great surplus has been built up. What, however, is the situation today? That would appear to be the important question. Is the surplus still growing, is it stationary or is it becoming less?

Using again Mr. Broomhall's figures, which would appear to be very conservative, he estimates that the world's importing requirements, from August 1, 1931, to August 1, 1932, will be about 776 million bushels. Attention, however, is drawn to the fact that the Agricultural Institute at Rome, in their October 1931 issue, estimates that these requirements will be no less than 880 million.

### Position at Aug. 1, 1932

Using, however, Mr. Broomhall's figure, it might be well to examine how much the exporting countries will have to offer during this crop year to meet this requirement of 776 million bushels.

Figuring together the surplus on hand on August 1, 1931, adding to this the total crop, and deducting seed and feed requirements and wheat used for flour and home consumption, it would appear that the exporting countries will have to offer about as follows:

**Supply and Demand, 1932**
**And position at Aug. 1 next**

| | Million Bushels |
|---|---|
| Canada | 318 |
| U. S. A. | 423 |
| Argentine | 128 |
| Australia | 120 |
| Russia (est.) | 90 |
| Other countries | 75 |
| Total | 1154 |
| Deduct. Broomhall's estimated import. requirements | 776 |
| Est. surp. on hand on Aug. 1, 1932 | 378 |

This calculation, using Mr. Broomhall's figures, shows a probable decrease of 84 million bushels on August 1, 1932, from the surplus of 462 millions as estimated available on August 1 last.

### Improvement Visible

The important point here to emphasize, it would seem, is the fact that while from 1925 the situation has steadily been growing worse, we can say now that, at last, not only is it not growing worse, but that it is apparently growing substantially better. Also it must be remembered that these estimates are based upon the crops in the Argentine and Australia producing up to the present rather large estimates. Should anything adversely affect these crops before harvest, the estimated surplus on August 1 next would be substantially lessened even below the figure of 378 millions.

In addition to this, of course, should any climatic trouble adversely influence American winter wheat crops, or spring crops in Canada, or the European or Russian crops this coming year, it is probable that the surplus on August 1 next would be very badly needed.

# Settle British Citizens on Community Farms

## Hornby Plan of "Orderly Immigration" Attracts Attention—Laboratory Tests Called Convincing

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE.—A unique plan of land settlement in Western Canada is gathering strength in this province and British Columbia particularly, a plan advanced by Brig.-Gen. M. L. Hornby, an Englishman of means who, in the irrigated district east of this city, has established a successful "community of farms" on his extensive holdings. He is actually working out his scheme, his "laboratory" tests thus far proving convincing, he declares.

During the past five years twice as many immigrants to Canada have been of foreign birth than of English birth or descent, he declares, which gives emphasis to his plea for increased British settlement in suitable districts in the West. With this need in mind the general has worked out his plan for "British Community Settlement" and is now placing the proposal before municipalities, boards of trade, service clubs and other representative bodies. A number of cities have taken up the plan in earnest.

The general takes the stand that there are thousands of Britishers in the Old Country anxious to come to Canada, men of the right type for farm settlement here, but the means is lacking for placing them on the land. "I take the stand that those who send immigrants to Canada should go farther. They should find places for them to settle and follow them up after they are placed to assist them to establish themselves in their new home," said General Hornby recently. It is his plan to place British settlers on complete "ready made" farms in communities. Supplies and equipment and some ready cash should be supplied them until they have gained a footing and become self-sustaining which is not likely to be long if the right sort of immigrants are brought out.

It is a plan of "orderly immigration" as against the haphazard methods of the past, he declares. The "Hornby Plan" provides that some city in the Old Country would sponsor and look after one community of settlers in Canada establishing a relationship beneficial to both. The English city would be a sort of "god father" to the community in the dominion, maintaining its contact. The financing would be undertaken by the Old Country organization sponsoring the "colony." For example, Birmingham might sponsor a colony of "Birmingham folk" in some part of Canada. They would be carefully selected, trained, assisted and settled in a group with their old interests and congenial social relationships maintained. The plan would help Canada, Britain and the Empire and would serve to keep the racial complexion of Canada British.

The scheme was endorsed at the municipalities' convention held some time ago at Vernon, B.C., and is attracting much notice through the West. General Hornby is personally carrying on the work of explaining his plan and later may go to Britain to build up the necessary interest there.

## Plan Special Oil For Free Wheelers

Quick work in bringing together Canadian oil manufacturers and automobile manufacturers will result in the announcement within the next few days of special oils for cars fitted with this new type of transmission.

At a meeting held last week between the Canadian Automobile Standard Association, an affiliated organization of the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and leading car manufacturers, three standard specifications for transmission oil for use in cars fitted with the free wheeling device was decided upon and a common designation given to each oil.

The first of these free wheeling transmission oils will be designated 110-FW suitable for use in a free wheeling transmission at a temperature of above +35 degrees fahr. The second will be 90-FW suitable for use above a temperature of +15 degrees fahr., while the third will be designated 80-FW suitable for use in a temperature above —15 degrees fahr.

### Forestry Work at Lakehead

The Pigeon Timber Company of Port Arthur have about 700 men engaged in bush operations at the present time, taking out sixty-five thousand cords of pulpwood from different parts of the Port Arthur and Fort William district. They will continue employing about this number during the winter and will have a large number of men working through part of next summer driving the timber to the Lakehead.

### Nail and Spike Production

Eleven plants in Canada produced in 1930 over 95,500,000 pounds of wire nails and spikes. The Dominion exported during the year 3,593,000 pounds of nails and imported 1,063,000 pounds.

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# CHARGES RATES OF SCOTIA POWER ARE TOO HIGH

## Utility's Electric Earnings in Halifax Are Attacked

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Claiming that customers of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. in Halifax are entitled to a reduction in rates, L. A. Lovett, K.C., counsel for the city in an investigation of the proposed merger of the utility company with the Avon River Power Co. has made public a letter written to the city in which he makes an attack on the existing rates charged by Nova Scotia Power Co.

Mr. Lovett claims that since 1925 the company has been earning in its electric department an amount largely in excess of the earnings to which it is entitled under the Public Utilities Act, that in 1928 and 1929 these earnings were close to double the amount fixed by the statute and that in 1930 despite a voluntary reduction in rates the company earned 11.4 per cent or 3.2 per cent over the earnings to which it is legally entitled and that accordingly the reductions were not as substantial as they should have been.

He also claims that the company refused to make available statements showing the earnings of each separate department in accordance with the decisions of the Public Utilities Board in 1923 and 1924.

A general denial of these charges has been issued by J. B. Hayes, general manager of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. in which it is definitely contended that the company as a whole, taking the three departments combined, has not even earned the return to which it is entitled by law. It is further pointed out that as soon as the company approached that position in 1930, electric rates were immediately reduced.

It is contended by Mr. Hayes that the method used by Mr. Lovett to calculate the company's earnings is inaccurate and does not present a true picture. It is then maintained that the company is legally one organization and that it cannot be legally split for certain essential purposes into departments and that aside from the legal position that such a split would work a hardship on both the company and its customers.

Mr. Hayes' letter closes with the following statement:

"There has not been in recent years any serious question as to the quality of the gas service and transportation service that has been furnished in this city, and it has appeared to us that the maintenance of these two essential services is more important to the citizens of Halifax, even considering their interest as wholly selfish, than the small savings that would result from considering the electric department as entirely divorced from the other two. Notwithstanding the irresponsible statements that are made from time to time by poorly informed people, the electric rates in Halifax have been reduced to a point where they are anything but burdensome, and compare favorably with similar rates in other cities even where the density of population is much greater than here. I believe that our success in developing our gas and transportation business could not have resulted except from application of the principle that this company is a unit, that it is a public servant to this city furnishing electricity, gas and transportation, I also believe that the continuance of this policy will prove to be to the best interests of the city."

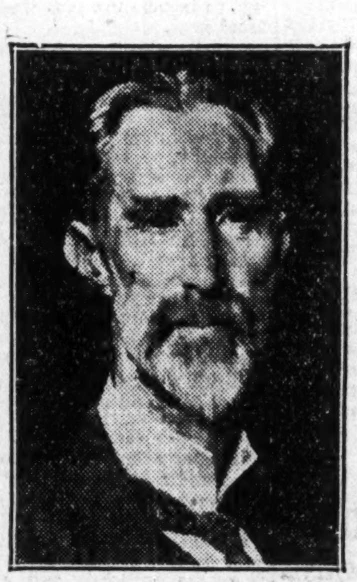
**Canadian Western Lumber**

| Sept.: | 1930 Feet | 1931 Feet | Decr. Feet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber mfd. | 7,532,197 | 4,898,200 | 2,633,997 |
| Lumber sold | 9,987,464 | 4,410,573 | 5,576,891 |
| Price realiz. | $164,413 | $53,935 | $110,478 |
| *Aggre. mfd. | 80,213,999 | 70,842,306 | 9,371,693 |
| *Aggre. sold | 80,912,297 | 73,621,956 | 7,290,341 |
| *Price real.. | $1,601,575 | $1,052,885 | $548,690 |

*From Jan. 1 to end of Sept.

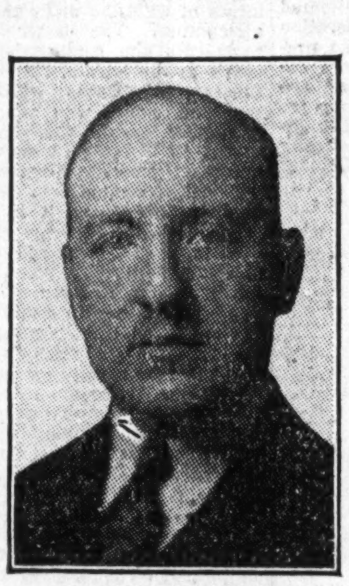
# Distillers Corporation - Seagrams Limited

## And Subsidiary Companies



MR. WM. H. ROSS, O.B.E., President of the Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and Chairman and Managing Director of the Distillers Co. Ltd., Edinburgh.

MR. SAMUEL BRONFMAN, Vice-President of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, who acted as Chairman of the Annual Meeting in the absence of Mr. Ross and presented the Company's Statement to the Shareholders.



MR. ALLAN BRONFMAN, Director and Secretary of the Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited.

MR. W. B. CLELAND, Director of the Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, representing the Distillers Co. Ltd., Edinburgh.

### OFFICERS

*President*
William H. Ross, O.B.E., Edinburgh, Scotland
*Chairman and Managing Director: Distillers Company Limited, Edinburgh, Scotland*

*Vice-President*
Samuel Bronfman, Montreal

*Directors*
William H. Ross, O.B.E. - Edinburgh, Scotland
Samuel Bronfman - - - - Montreal
Allan Bronfman - - - - Montreal
William B. Cleland - - - Hamilton, Ont.

Allan Bronfman, *Secretary*
H. F. Glass, *Comptroller*

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31, 1931

**ASSETS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Fixed Assets:** | | |
| Plant, Equipment, Goodwill, Trade Marks, and Blends | | $14,833,881.99 |
| **Current and Working Assets:** | | |
| Whisky and Spirits at Cost, Raw Materials, Barrels, Kegs and Supplies at cost of purchase | $10,019,710.07 | |
| Accounts Receivable | 1,404,147.84 | |
| Investments | 136,226.34 | |
| Cash in Bank and on Deposit | 283,132.56 | |
| Prepaid Insurance and Other Deferred Amounts | 70,917.68 | |
| | | 11,914,134.49 |
| | | $26,748,016.48 |

**LIABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Capital Stock:** | | |
| Authorized - 2,000,000 shares without Nominal or Par Value. | | |
| Issued - - 1,500,006 shares without Nominal or Par Value, at a stated value of $10.00 per share | | $15,000,060.00 |
| **Current Liabilities:** | | |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | $ 891,567.24 | |
| Dividend Payable August 15, 1931 | 375,001.50 | |
| | $1,266,568.74 | |
| Balance under Contract taken over at inception of Company, from Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Limited, for purchase of Whisky, payable as deliveries taken | 669,854.50 | |
| | | 1,936,423.24 |
| Special Loans | | 4,064,193.43 |
| **Reserves:** | | |
| For Depreciation | $ 882,923.69 | |
| For Contingencies | 114,069.94 | |
| | | 996,993.63 |
| **Profit and Loss Account**, as per Statement attached | $6,250,352.18 | |
| Less: Quarterly Dividends aggregating $1.00 per share for the year ending July 31, 1931 | 1,500,006.00 | |
| | | 4,750,346.18 |
| | | $26,748,016.48 |

Contingent Liability in respect of Collateral Notes given to Bank securing advances made to certain Distillery Companies ........ $536,391.66

Approved on Behalf of the Board:—WILLIAM H. ROSS, President.
S. BRONFMAN, Vice-President.

### COMBINED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, JULY 31, 1931

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at July 31, 1930, after deduction of provision for Income Tax to that date | | | $3,984,599.81 |
| Profits for the year ending July 31, 1931 | | $2,767,596.28 | |
| Deduct: | | | |
| Interest on Special Loans and Advances | $302,396.99 | | |
| Depreciation | 199,446.92 | | |
| | | 501,843.91 | |
| Profits for the year before providing for Income Tax | | | 2,265,752.37 |
| Balance, per Balance Sheet | | | $6,250,352.18 |

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending July 31, 1931, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company and its Subsidiaries at July 31, 1931, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

MONTREAL, November 16th, 1931.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

### COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

**Detailed Comparison of the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Company for the Past Two Fiscal Years to July 31, 1931, is as Follows:**

**ASSETS**

| | 1931 | 1930 | Increase or *Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plant Equipment, Goodwill, etc. | $14,833,882.00 | $14,233,663.00 | $ 600,219.00 |
| Inventories | 10,019,710.00 | 9,380,764.00 | 638,946.00 |
| Accounts Receivable | 1,404,148.00 | 1,241,569.00 | 162,579.00 |
| Investments | 136,226.00 | | 136,226.00 |
| Cash | 283,132.00 | 118,286.00 | 164,846.00 |
| Other Assets | 70,918.00 | 76,834.00 | *5,916.00 |
| | $26,748,016.00 | $25,051,116.00 | $1,696,900.00 |

**LIABILITIES**

| | 1931 | 1930 | Increase or *Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accounts Payable and Accrued | 891,567.00 | 1,060,032.00 | *168,465.00 |
| Dividend Payable | 375,002.00 | 375,002.00 | |
| Quick Liabilities | 1,266,569.00 | 1,435,034.00 | *168,465.00 |
| Deferred Liabilities, Special Loans, etc. | 4,734,048.00 | 3,680,956.00 | 1,053,092.00 |
| Depreciation, etc., Reserves | 996,993.00 | 806,210.00 | 190,783.00 |
| Capital Stock (1,500,006 Shares N.P.V. | 15,000,060.00 | 15,000,060.00 | |
| Available Surplus | 4,750,346.00 | 4,128,856.00 | 621,490.00 |
| | $26,748,016.00 | $25,051,116.00 | $1,696,900.00 |

**Comparison of Net Working Capital of the Company for the Past Two Fiscal Years:**

| | 1931 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Assets | $11,914,134.00 | $10,817,453.00 |
| Current Trade and Quick Liabilities | 1,266,569.00 | 1,435,033.00 |
| Working Capital | 10,647,565.00 | 9,382,420.00 |
| Less Deferred Liabilities | 4,734,048.00 | 3,680,956.00 |
| Net Working Capital after deducting all Liabilities including Deferred | 5,913,517.00 | 5,701,464.00 |

**DISTILLERS CORPORATION - SEAGRAMS LIMITED**

Head Office 1430 PEEL STREET MONTREAL, CANADA

# Utilities and Transportation

## C N. R. SYSTEM'S OCTOBER INCOME UP SEASONALLY

### Gain Over September But Still Under Last Year's Mark

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — An increase in net operating revenue in October as compared with the preceding month, but a decrease as compared with the same month last year, is reported by the Canadian National Railways.

During October last gross revenues totalled $16,018,766, a decrease of $4,868,287 as compared with the same month, last year, but a gain of nearly $1,000,000 over September, 1931. Operating expenses were $14,177,017 in October, 1931, compared to $13,772,823 in September, 1931, and $17,028,266 in the corresponding month of 1930.

**Net Revenue Higher**

Net revenue for October this year totalled $1,841,748. This compared with $1,387,081 in the preceding month and with $3,858,786 for October, 1930.

Figures for the month of October, 1931, and 1930 follow:

| | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Decrease $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross rev. | 16,018,766 | 20,887,053 | 4,868,287 |
| Oper exp. | 14,177,017 | 17,028,266 | 2,851,248 |
| Net rev. | 1,841,748 | 3,858,786 | 2,017,038 |

**Gross Figures Lower**

Gross revenue from the period from January 1 to the end of October, 1931, was $148,571,581, a decrease of $41,301,640 from the gross for the same period of last year. Operating expenses were reduced in the ten months' period by $23,005,511 to a total of $143,164,062. Net revenue for the ten months of 1931 was $5,407,518, a decrease of $18,296,129 as compared with the corresponding 1930 period.

Cumulative figures for the ten months' period of 1931 and 1930 follow:

| | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Decrease $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross rev. | 148,571,581 | 189,873,221 | 41,301,640 |
| Oper. exp. | 143,164,062 | 166,169,573 | 23,005,511 |
| Net rev. | 5,407,518 | 23,703,647 | 18,296,129 |

## Canada Northern Power Reports Earnings Larger

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Northern Power Corp. reports an increase in gross and net operating income during October last as compared with the same month a year ago. The increase in gold production in Northern Ontario and the demand for additional power is given as the reason for the advance in earnings.

Gross income in October last totalled $286,163, and operating expenses, leaving a net income of $193,753. During the same month last year income amounted to $268,637 and expenses $88,044, making a net revenue of $180,593.

Cumulative returns for the ten months ended October, 1931, show gross revenue of $2,755,816 as compared with $2,606,778 for the same period in 1930. Operating expenses for the ten months advanced from $853,681 to $882,252 in 1931, leaving a net income of $1,873,564, as against $1,753,097 in 1930.

## Wabana Winter Operations Indefinite at the Moment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of iron ore from Bell Island by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. are about concluded.

Despatches from the Island state that prospects for next year are still uncertain, owing to the unsettled condition of the steel market.

Wabana will face the New Year with nearly 100,000 tons of ore already mined and stored on surface in scattered stock piles. In normal times such an amount would be of little account—especially when 15 times as much has been shipped in one year—but where the whole season past has only produced an export figure of 650,000 tons, it represents a factor to be reckoned with. Fortunately the huge stock piles that hampered winter production in the years following the War no longer exist.

Activity in the mines this winter will of necessity depend upon the demand for next season—an unknown quantity as yet pending official announcements. At least one of the four stock piles will have disappeared before the season closes.

At present the miners are working two days out of the week, but prospects are that an arrangement will be concluded between the government and the company whereby three days a week work will be provided.

## Water Power Beats Mining for Priority

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Staking of mining claims in Cloutier Township threatened to be a serious hindrance to Shawinigan Water and Power Co.'s plans for the hydro-electric power development at Rapide Blanc on the Upper St. Maurice River. The backing up of water by the dam at that point will flood land, which the company asked the provincial government to withdraw from staking as mining claims. To that end the government has ruled that for three years certain lands in Tourouvre, Adams, Payment, Cadieux, Cloutier, Bardy, Laporte and Bisaillon Townships are withdrawn for staking mining claims.

## Public Utility Earnings

**Mexico Tramways, Light & Power Group**

Mexico Tramways & Subsids.:

| October | 1931 Pesos | 1930 Pesos | Incr. Pesos |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earn.. | 795,510 | 815,000 | † 19,490 |
| Oper. & depr. exp. | 838,950 | 923,040 | † 84,090 |
| Net earn. .. | *43,440 | *108,040 | 64,600 |
| Aggre. gross from Jan. 1 | 7,762,320 | 8,356,310 | †593,990 |
| Aggre. net from Jan. 1 | *772,430 | *699,880 | † 72,550 |

Mexican L. & P. & Subsids.: **

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earn... | 2,034,200 | 1,986,440 | 47,760 |
| Oper. & depr. exp. | 1,074,280 | 1,034,720 | 39,560 |
| Net earn. ... | 959,920 | 951,720 | 8,200 |
| Aggre. gross from Jan. 1 | 19,833,505 | 19,228,574 | 604,931 |
| Aggre. net from Jan. 1 | 8,600,710 | 9,357,770 | †757,060 |

*Deficit. †Decrease.

**These figures include the earnings of the Toluca Co.

Heavy increases in taxation have been imposed under recent legislation in Mexico, seriously affecting the earnings of the companies.

**Canada Northern Power**

| October: | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Incr. $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earn. | 286,163 | 268,637 | 17,526 |
| Oper. exp. | 92,410 | 88,044 | 4,366 |
| Net earn. | 193,753 | 180,593 | 13,160 |
| Ten Months: | | | |
| Gross earn. | 2,755,816 | 2,606,778 | 149,038 |
| Oper. exp. | 882,252 | 853,681 | 28,571 |
| Net earn. | 1,873,564 | 1,753,097 | 120,467 |

**British Columbia Power**

| Sept.: | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Decr. $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earn..... | 1,103,385 | 1,206,579 | 103,194 |
| Oper. exp. ... | 754,952 | 769,419 | 14,467 |
| Net earn. .... | 348,433 | 437,160 | 88,727 |
| Bond & deb. int. & pref. div. | 208,264 | 210,528 | 2,264 |
| Bal. for com. div. | 140,169 | 226,632 | 86,463 |
| Gross 1st July to 30th Sept. 1931 | 3,362,285 | 3,597,208 | 234,923 |
| Net 1st July to 30th Sept. 1931 | 1,031,528 | 1,240,535 | 209,007 |
| Bond & deb. int. & pref. div. | 624,792 | 631,114 | 6,322 |
| Bal. for com. divds. | 406,736 | 609,421 | 202,685 |

**Can. Western Natural Gas**

| | 1930 $ | 1931 $ | Decrease $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 362,736 | 262,102 | 100,634 |
| February | 281,453 | 226,842 | 54,611 |
| March | 237,024 | 232,102 | 4,922 |
| April | 177,978 | 214,889 | *36,911 |
| May | 127,595 | 124,260 | 3,335 |
| June | 93,872 | 84,419 | 9,453 |
| July | 63,314 | 67,405 | *4,091 |
| August | 55,387 | 59,367 | *3,980 |
| September | 76,610 | 80,883 | *4,273 |
| Aggre. from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. | 1,475,969 | 1,352,269 | 123,700 |

**Canadian Pacific Railway**

| October | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Decr. $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ... | 13,501,048 | 17,273,181 | 3,772,132 |
| Exp. .... | 8,848,623 | 10,658,974 | 1,810,350 |
| Net ..... | 4,652,424 | 6,614,206 | 1,961,781 |
| Ten Months | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Decr. $ |
| Gross ... | 119,415,656 | 152,254,502 | 33,838,846 |
| Exp. .... | 100,102,990 | 123,756,297 | 23,653,307 |
| Net ..... | 19,312,666 | 29,498,205 | 10,185,539 |

## Railway Earnings

**Canadian Pacific Railway**

| October | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Decrease $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. earn. | 13,501,048 | 17,273,181 | 3,772,132 |
| Exps. ... | 8,848,624 | 10,658,975 | 1,810,351 |
| Net earn. | 4,652,624 | 6,614,206 | 1,961,781 |
| 10 Months | | | |
| Gr. earn. | 119,415,656 | 153,254,502 | 33,838,846 |
| Net earn. | 19,312,666 | 29,498,205 | 10,185,539 |

**Canadian National Railways**

| October | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | Decrease $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. rev.. | 16,018,766 | 20,887,053 | 4,868,287 |
| Op. exp.. | 14,177,017 | 17,028,266 | 2,851,248 |
| Net rev.. | 1,841,748 | 3,858,786 | 2,017,038 |
| 10 Months | | | |
| Gr. rev.. | 148,571,581 | 189,873,221 | 41,301,640 |
| Op. exp.. | 143,164,062 | 166,169,573 | 23,005,511 |
| Net rev.. | 5,407,518 | 23,703,647 | 18,296,129 |

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCTOBER INCOME ON HIGHER LEVEL

### Returns for Ten Months Period Show Loss is Being Taken Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net operating income of the Canadian Pacific Railway in October, 1931, amounting to $4,652,424, was the best reported for any one month since November last year. The trend of earnings, however, is still under the 1930 level, which in turn was not so favorable as in 1929.

Gross operating income for October last was $13,501,048. This compared with $17,273,181 for the same month last year, a decrease of $3,772,132. There was a decrease in expenses from $10,658,974 to $8,848,623, so that net income for the month did not decline in the same ratio as gross revenue, being $4,652,424 as against $6,614,206.

The showing for the ten elapsed months is similar, the drop in gross being compensated for in some measure by the reduced expenses. Gross revenue for the January-October period this year was $119,415,656 compared to $152,254,502 in the corresponding ten months of 1930, a decrease of $33,838,846.

Expenses were reduced by $23,653,307 this year to $100,102,900, leaving net earnings for the period of ten months at $19,312,666. This compares with $29,498,205 for the same period in 1930, a reduction of $10,185,539.

On a percentage basis, the showing for the ten months is somewhat better than that reported for the nine months period. During the latter period net operating revenue was 35.93 per cent below that reported for the same month in 1930, while for the ten months revenue was lower by less than 35 per cent.

## FROST STEEL EARNINGS SHOW SHARP DECLINE

### Dividend Maintained Out of Surplus; Reserves Kept Up

Despite sharp curtailment of demand for agricultural and industrial lines manufactured by Frost Steel & Wire Co. the company covered all operating costs, in the year ended October 31 made full provision for reserves, including increased taxes, and showed net earnings of $10,464 which compares with $170,661 shown in 1930. Dividends on the two classes of preference stock were maintained, largely out of surplus, but ratio of current assets to current liabilities was increased to 12.8 to 1. Earnings per share on the 8,560 shares of first preference stock amounted to $1.22 against $19.04 per share in 1930, when there were 8,965 shares outstanding.

**Maintains Position**

The company is stated to have maintained its position in respect of the total volume of fence and wire business done throughout Canada. Recent increase in grain prices is believed to have improved the outlook for farm fence business during the next year. In addition substantial economies have been effected in operation which may be expected to affect earnings in the current fiscal year.

The income and surplus account following shows the reduction in net earnings for 1931 as compared with 1930 and 1929. Corporation tax is a new item while first preference dividend requirements are lower due to retirement of 405 shares during the year. Surplus for the year of $700,146 is $84,550 under that of 1930 but is practically the same as that shown at October 31, 1929.

**Cons. Income and Surplus Account Years Ended October 31**

| | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | 1929 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.* | 12,379 | 162,693 | 193,960 |
| Int. on invest. | ...... | 7,968 | ...... |
| | 12,379 | 170,661 | 193,960 |
| Less: Corp. tax | 1,915 | ...... | ...... |
| | 10,464 | 170,661 | 193,960 |
| Less dividends: | | | |
| Old pref. | ...... | ...... | 18,833 |
| First pref. | 59,500 | 63,166 | 35,000 |
| Pref. "A" | 35,000 | 35,000 | 17,500 |
| Surplus for year | †84,036 | 72,495 | 122,627 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 784,696 | 701,986 | 568,414 |
| Rec. on a/c liquidation of Frost Superior Co. | ...... | 9,950 | 10,945 |
| Profit on sales of secs. | ...... | 4,825 | ...... |
| Add: Life insur. prem. | 3,149 | 1,603 | ...... |
| Less: Inc. tax underest.‡ | 3,663 | 2,957 | ...... |
| Bal. carr. fwd. | 700,146 | 784,696 | 701,986 |

*After operating charges, depreciation and income tax reserve.

†Debit.

‡Additional provision for income tax.

Assets at October 31, 1931, are shown at $2,146,863 of which $779,561 was current. Current liabilities amounted to $60,716; leaving a working capital of $718,844. Chief current assets were $261,521 in accounts receivable, after reserve; $314,288 in inventories and $169,605 in marketable investments taken at cost. Cash on hand amounts to $8,862, slightly under bank overdraft of $9,733 shown as a current liability. Life insurance surrender value is placed at $25,285. In addition to bank overdraft the only other current liabilities are accounts payable, accrued charges and reserve for income tax which are grouped together and shown at $50,983.

Land, buildings, equipment, furniture, trucks and autos are valued at $982,352 from which is deducted reserve for depreciation of $466,799, leaving a value on these assets for balance sheet purposes of $515,553. Goodwill is carried at $836,400; company's own stock purchased for sinking fund at $9,208 and deferred charges at $6,141. In addition to current liabilities the only liability of the company is to shareholders. There are 8,560 shares of first preference stock and 5,000 shares of class A preference stock outstanding, each share having a par value of $100. There are 30,000 shares of no par value common stock carried at $30,000 and surplus carried forward amounts to $700,147.

## DISTILLERS CORP. EARNS DIVIDEND CAPITAL STOCK

### Profits Equal to $1.51 per Share on Common

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net earnings of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd., in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1931, amounted to $2,767,596, as compared with $3,819,349 in the previous year, a decrease of $1,051,753. After provision for interest on loans and advances and write-off for depreciation, there remained a net profit, before income tax, of $2,265,753. This compares with $3,404,592 on a similar basis in the previous year.

Net profit last year was equal to $1.51 a share before income tax on the 1,500,006 no par value shares outstanding. Dividends at the rate of $1 a share were paid during the year, leaving a surplus of $765,747. In the previous year common stock earnings were $2.27 a share.

After addition of the previous year's surplus, which was reduced by $144,258 on account of income tax for the year ended July 31, 1930, the company brought forward a balance of $4,750,346, subject to income tax into the current fiscal year.

**Uncertain Conditions Seen**

Reference is made in the report to shareholders to the uncertain conditions in the distilling industry, apart from the condition of trade generally. Trade in the export market is stated to be undergoing a period of even keener competition than previously existed and prices have been reduced to an extraordinary extent. Though demand for the company's brands continues at a satisfactory level, it is pointed out that the margin of profit is greatly reduced. Future earnings, according to Samuel Bronfman, vice-president of the company, are bound to be affected by the reduction in prices, and directors will be guided in their policy as regards future dividends by trade conditions and results.

Though the ability of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams to cover its dividend needs in the past fiscal year is noteworthy, the continued increases in loans and advances are features of the balance sheet. These have risen from $2,893,434 at the end of the previous year to $4,064,193 at July 31, 1931, an increase of $1,170,759. At the end of the 1928-1929 fiscal year loans totalled $1,953,111. These funds are advanced by the Bronfman interests and the parent organization, Distillers Co. of Edinburgh.

**Comparison of Income**

Following is a comparison of income accounts for the past two years ended July 31:

| | 1931 $ | 1930 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 2,767,596 | 3,819,349 |
| Less: | | |
| Int. on loans and advances | 302,396 | 236,305 |
| Depreciation | 199,447 | 178,452 |
| Net profit | †2,265,753 | 3,404,592 |
| Dividends | 1,500,006 | 1,500,006 |
| Surplus for year | 765,747 | 1,904,586 |
| Add: Prev. surplus | *3,984,599 | 2,224,271 |
| | 4,750,346 | 4,128,857 |

*After deduction for income tax to July 31, 1930.

†Before income tax.

Despite the increase in loans, working capital has been slightly increased, totalling $5,913,518 compared with $5,624,629. Current assets at the end of the fiscal period were $11,914,134 against current liabilities of $6,000,616.

Cash is higher by $165,000 at $283,132; accounts receivable at $1,404,147 show a gain of $163,000; inventories at $10,019,710 are higher by $639,000, and investments of $136,226 make their first appearance. The latter account represents the company's investments in the Sarnia, National and Lindsay Distilleries which were made in conjunction with other companies during the year. The action, it is stated, removes this group of small distilleries from the field of competition. With regard to inventories it is pointed out stocks of whiskies are now such that in future it should only be necessary to manufacture sufficient spirits to replace those sold.

**Additions to Plant**

Plant account has been increased by $600,000 to $14,833,881. During the year the company purchased the property occupied as head offices and the adjoining property to which additions have been made. Additions have also been made to buildings and equipment at the Montreal distillery for handling dried grain sold for feed purposes and also in providing additional filling room and vatting accommodation and warehouse sheds. Operating properties have now been developed to a stage where it should not be necessary to make further capital additions, shareholders are informed.

In liabilities, accounts payable total $891,567 down from $1,060,031. A balance under contract payable to Jos. E. Seagram and Sons has been reduced by $118,000 to $669,854 while a dividend payable of $375,001 is unchanged. Special loans total $4,064,193, an increase of $1,170,000 over the previous year.

**Remarks to Shareholders**

In his remarks to shareholders, Samuel Bronfman, vice-president of the company, comments on prospects for the coming year in part as follows:

"I would, however, be failing in my duty were I not to point out that according to present indications the prospects for the current fiscal year are not too encouraging. Apart from the condition of trade generally from which all industries are suffering, we are faced with very uncertain conditions within our particular industry, as trade in the export market is now undergoing a period of even keener competition than previously existed. Prices have unfortunately been reduced to an extraordinary extent as a result of such competition, which has forced your company also to make considerable reductions in its selling prices. The demand for our brands continues at a high level, but the margin of profit is greatly reduced, and the company's future earnings are bound to be affected by the reduction of prices. Needless to say, the situation is one which is receiving the closest attention of your directors, who will be guided in their policy as regards future dividends by trade conditions and results."

**40 Years Service**

J. E. MACPHERSON

Senior vice-president of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, who has completed four decades of service with that organization.

## CONNORS BROS. CONCLUDE PACK FOR 1931 SEASON

### Volume Lower But Quality Better Than for Past Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Connors Bros. Ltd., of Black's Harbor, N.B., have closed their sardine factory for the 1931 season.

It is reported that the pack, although a little below normal in quantity, has been one of the best ever packed, as the fish were of excellent quality and size for packing.

The season this year lasted for about eight months and the operation of the plant resulted in the distribution of large sums of money to the fishermen. Connors Bros. also provided considerable work, outside of the regular factory operations, by erecting a new building. Their new laboratory, which was built entirely by their own workmen, and this, with the erection of several new bungalows and various other buildings, kept many men busy.

**Freeport Plant Closed**

The company's factory at Freeport, N.S., has also closed for the season. Production of chicken haddie, finnan haddie and flaked fish was barely sufficient to cover sales. There was an exceptional shortage of fish for a good part of the season, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

The quality of the pack, however, is up to the best standards.

**Sales Prospects Brighter**

Sales of the company are reported to be fair and prospects, especially in Western Canada, brighter than for some time past. As pointed out in the columns of The Financial Post last week, Connors Bros. is devoting more attention to the development of the British and European markets. Recently the company was awarded a gold medal at the Antwerp Food Fair, which is expected to stimulate sales of the company's products.

One of the most important steps taken by the company has been the formation of an English company to push the sales in England of Connors Bros. fish products, more particularly sardines. Connors Bros. conduct one of the most extensive export businesses of any Canadian firm, shipments of its products being made to over 100 countries.

## Greenshields' Meeting Adjourned to January 7

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Date of the adjourned meeting of creditors of Greenshields and Co. has been set for January 7, when plans for the reorganization of the firm will be approved or disapproved. The adjournment to that date was ordered so as to afford time for consideration of the plan by a group of Ottawa creditors. It is said that the bulk of the information desired by the Ottawa group is now before them.

Because of the widespread geographic location of this firm's creditors, a longer time than usual has been necessary in order that the mails may carry the documents incidental to voting.

## Dominion Coal Co. Report Larger Output

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output of the Dominion Coal Company Collieries in the Glace Bay district amounted to 228,777 tons during October last. This compared with 206,741 tons in September, and 177,425 tons in August.

## Sherwin-Williams Stock Listed on Montreal Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Stock Exchange announce the additional listing of 100 shares of 7 per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares, par value of $100 each, of the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, bringing the total number of shares outstanding and listed up to 34,600.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

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## GENERAL STEEL WARES TO CLOSE BRANTFORD UNIT

### Substantial Savings Effected in Operations This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A further move on the part of the management of General Steel Wares to effect economies, is seen in the announcement that, effective on January 1, the Brantford plant of the Happy Thought Foundry Co. will be closed and the entire factory organization moved to London. The Happy Thought Foundry was one of the original companies going to make up the General Steel Wares merger, the others being McClary Mfg. Co., Sheet Metal Products of Canada, Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. and the McDonald Mfg. Co.

As pointed out in The Financial Post last month, General Steel Wares has closed during the past few months warehouses at Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, North Bay, Hamilton, Windsor, Ottawa, Quebec and Halifax, services being maintained from warehouses in other centres. Distribution in Toronto and Montreal has been centralized. Plant and equipment has been maintained and where new business warranted, some capital expenditures have been made.

**Earnings Are Restricted**

It is now the expectation that the income statement of General Steel Wares for the current year will not show any marked improvement in earnings over 1930. At the end of August it was reported that the dollar volume of sales had declined about 23 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. This was largely due to the drop in prices as the unit volume of sales did not show the same decline.

A substantial proportion of the company's business is done in the last four months of the year, so that the decline for the first eight months does not necessarily follow for the full year.

## B. C. May Boost Gas Tax 2 Cents

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Increase in the gasoline tax is likely to be made by the British Columbia government, in spite of the opposition being voiced by highway, tourist and automobile organizations.

The government now levies a tax of five cents a gallon and this brings in an annual revenue of approximately $1,800,000. An additional cent tax would increase this revenue by $360,000, but it is unlikely that the government would make any change in the levy unless it effected an increase of at least two cents, representing an advance in revenue of $720,000.

The government will also take steps to definitely establish the legality of this tax, over which there has always been some doubt.

**To Expend Hamilton Plant**

Immediate extension of factory facilities is to be carried out by the Canadian Westinghouse Company to provide for the manufacture of electrical refrigerators in the Hamilton plant. An expenditure of $50,000 is contemplated.

**No Liquor Advertising**

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — Yielding to pressure from the Prohibition League of Saskatchewan, the government of the province will prohibit all provincial advertising of hard liquor in Saskatchewan, commencing January 1, 1932, according to announcement made by Hon. Howard McConnell, minister of municipal affairs. Advertising of beer will still be permitted.

New Bond List and Review

We shall be pleased to forward on request copy of our new Bond List and Current Review. This includes offerings of Canadian government and high grade municipal bonds and a review of important factors affecting the current financial and economic outlook.

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Vancouver New York London, Eng.

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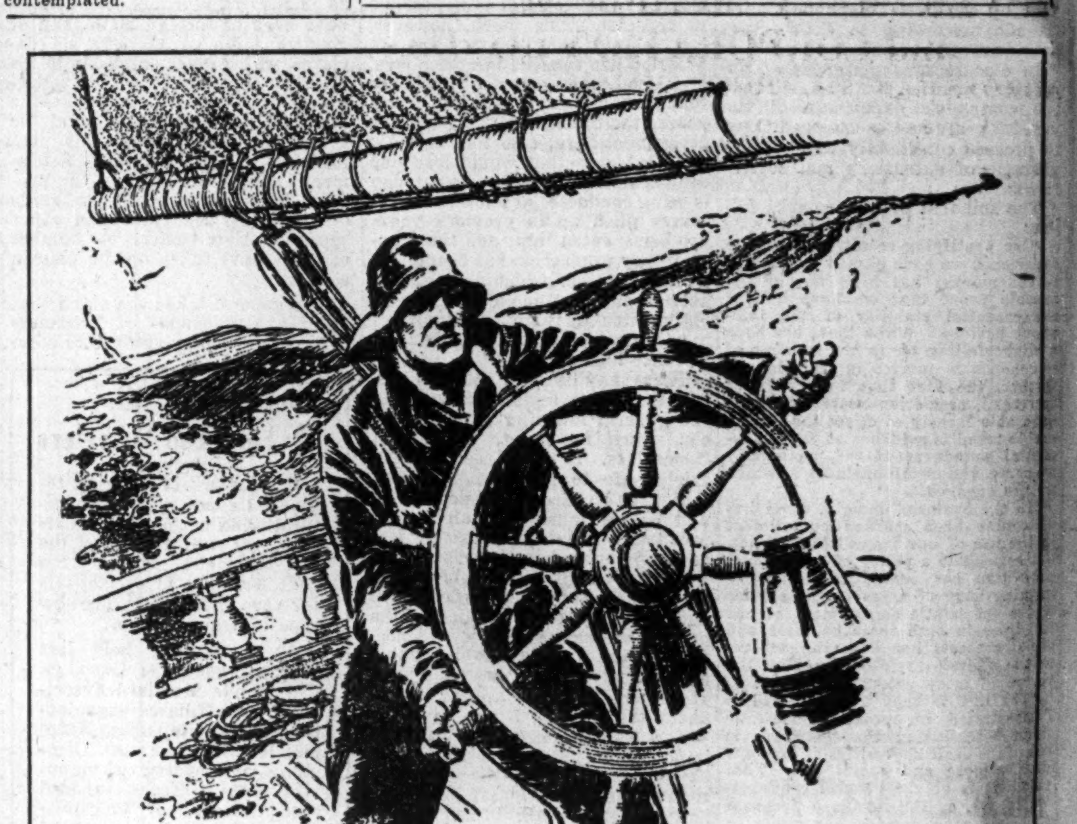

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Branch—REGINA

## Bond Redemptions

| Bond Issues— | Rate | Due | Redeem. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cascade Water Power ...... | 4½% | 1940 | †May 1/32 | 100 |
| Interlake Tissue Mills ......... | *6% | 1935 | Feb. 1/32 | 101 |
| Maine & N.B. Electrical Power | *6% | 1948 | Jan. 1/32 | 107½ |
| Imp. Realty .... | *6% | 1945 | Jan. 1/32 | 103 |
| Mt. Royal Tunnel & Term. ...... | *5% | 1970 | Apr. 15 | 100 |
| Foreign Issues— | | | | |
| City of Oslo, Norway ....... | 5½% | 1946 | Feb. 1/32 | 100 |

*Called in part.
†Or before.

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# News of Investment Markets

## CIVIC OFFICIALS HAVE HARD TIME TO SECURE FUNDS

### Municipal Financing, in Large Volume, is Impending

### DEMAND LIMITED

### Bond Houses Are Not Anxious to Underwrite Bonds in Face of Uncertain Future

Completion of Dominion financing in a highly satisfactory manner removes a barrier that has impeded the normal trend of provincial and municipal borrowing operations for several months. During the past four months there have been comparatively few municipal issues and in recent weeks funding operations have been at a virtual standstill due to interest being focused on the National Service Loan. Normally, these months see a heavy volume of financing being undertaken. This normal flow of credit has been held back this year while, due to general conditions, the municipalities are in need of more money than ever.

The situation that exists at the present time does not look well from the standpoint of municipalities being able to finance on a low-cost basis. The future, while far from assured, does not presage any increase in bond prices and the probability is for lower prices, in the opinion of bond dealers. With Dominion bonds offered on a 5.17 per cent yield basis it is widely believed that provincial and municipal bond prices must be still further adjusted and this adjustment is likely to occur as soon as new bonds are offered.

**Needs Are Large**

The needs of the various provinces may amount to $100,000,000 in the next six or eight months and municipal requirements will not fall far short of this figure. The Dominion Government has, to date, met the needs of certain of the provinces it is understood, and part of the proceeds of the Service Loan are to be used for this purpose. Definite aid has not been promised during 1932 but may be forthcoming, according to general belief. In the west, Dominion and provincial aid has been given to a number of municipalities. Such aid, while relieving immediate strain, cannot be continued indefinitely. The great majority of Canadian municipalities are financially sound in high degree and are entirely self-dependent. Regardless of price to a large extent, these municipalities must finance in the next few months.

Financing which must be done will have to be accomplished in Canada since the United States market is closed for various reasons. Institutional demand is expected to be of small proportions in the next few months and on this demand in addition to demand from New York, the Canadian bond market chiefly depends for strength. Investment bankers are unwilling to take commitments in face of uncertain conditions existing and losses incurred by many houses due to the abrupt fall in bond prices during recent months is an important factor in the taking of this attitude. It appears that financing by the majority of municipalities must be undertaken at considerable price concessions in order that the bonds can be marketed.

**Current Loans High**

While the banks may be expected to extend necessary credit to municipalities where loans have been kept to reasonable proportions it is evident that the banks are applying pressure in many cases where governing bodies have not acted with the necessary degree of conservatism. Unnecessary expenditures, or expenditures for items that are not immediately necessary, have had to be eliminated or reduced in many cases but still loans by the banks to municipalities stood at $114,793,141 at September 30, 1931, as compared with $101,077,788 on the same date in 1930; $99,932,352 in 1929 and $82,121,287 in 1928.

The bank cannot be responsible for the entire financing of the various municipalities and a considerable volume of bank loans now outstanding must be funded in the near future. The manner in which this is to be done is causing some trepidation at present and offers several interesting possibilities. The situation may be clarified by civic bonds coming on the market in the immediate future. It is expected that underwriting houses will show no great amount of interest, as evidenced in prices bid, unless a definite market is assured. The low cost basis at which municipalities financed in the first half of 1931 can prevail no longer.

Many dealers feel that in a number of cases bonds must be taken on option under which scheme the investment house undertakes no liability but agrees to take the bonds from the issuing municipality at a specified price if the bonds can be sold within a specified period. The dealer might also market the bonds for the municipality at a pre-arranged price, or even at the market on straight commission and any bonds remaining unsold would be taken back by the issuer. The appointment of a bond house as a fiscal agent for the municipality is an interesting if somewhat remote possibility. In any event such measures would probably occur only in the event that competitive bids for the bonds were not acceptable.

The exceptional response of private investors to the National Service Loan might indicate excellent possibilities for certain municipalities offering bonds direct to citizens. This action has been taken by several municipalities in recent months with good results but except where blocks of bonds being offered are relatively small the operation is hazardous since if the bonds were not fully subscribed by citizens the credit of the municipality would be damaged. Confidence of citizens in the city or town in which they live combined with a satisfactory interest return not too far out of line with the general run of bond prices, might be effectively used in securing financing not available through the usual channels.

## CANADA DRY PROFIT IS REDUCED BY HALF

### Common Shares Earned $3.33 Against $6.64 Shown in 1930

Preliminary figures issued by Canada Dry Ginger Ale Inc. for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1931, indicate net earnings of $1,685,614, after depreciation, income tax, etc., as compared with $3,402,225 in 1930. This is equivalent to $3.33 per share on 505,287 shares of no par value common stock outstanding as against $6.64 per share in 1930. The annual report will be mailed to shareholders within a few days.

Net sales for the year were $10,507,585 comparing with $13,046,811 in the preceding year. Decrease in sales was due to reduction of price put into effect April 1 last. On the other hand company actually shipped more ginger ale during the year than in the year ended September 30, 1930.

Current assets as of September 30, including $3,105,352 cash, call loans and first grade bonds, amounted to $5,185,475, against current liabilities of $841,290. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 6.1 to 1, comparing with 4.2 to 1 in preceding year.

During the year 337 new shares of stock were issued to employees and company purchased and holds in its treasury 7,344 shares on which dividends are not paid.

## Bond Tenders

**4 o'clock, Dec. 7. Municipality of Mille Isles, Que.**—$8,000, 5 per cent road bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1931, redeemable serially from Dec. 1, 1932, to December 1, 1951, payable at Bank of Montreal at St. Jerome, or at the office of the corporation. Allan Buxton, sec.-treas.

**Noon, Dec. 5. School Municipality of Saint Remi d'Amherst, Que.**—$8,000, 5½ per cent bonds dated Oct. 1, 1931, redeemable serially from Oct. 1, 1932 to Oct. 1, 1951. Payable at Banque Provinciale, at Montreal and Saint Remi d'Amherst. E. Des Ormeaux, sec.-treas.

**4 o'clock, Dec. 15. City of Levis, Que.**—$30,000, 5 per cent bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1932, redeemable serially from Jan. 1, 1933 to Jan. 1, 1952, payable at the Banque Canadienne Nationale at Levis, Quebec or Montreal. L. Lemieux, clerk.

**Dec. 14. Village of Bath**—$7,500, 5½ per cent Hydro bonds, 20 years, dated Dec. 1, 1931. E. P. Shephard, clerk.

## NATIONAL PIPE CLASS "A" SHARES EARNED $6.19

### Cash Position is Still Stronger — Stock is Retired

National Sewer Pipe Co. earned $6.19 per share on the 28,937 shares of class A stock outstanding at the end of the fiscal year which closed October 31, 1931, as compared with $7.23 per share earned in 1930 on the 29,807 shares outstanding in that year. Current assets showed some increase while current liabilities were kept at a low point as in past years. During the year 870 class A shares were purchased in the open market and retired. Common stock is not held by the public.

The income and surplus account shows drop in operating revenue to $155,590 from $191,168 reported in 1930 while other revenue increased slightly and income tax was lower. After payment of class A dividends of $2.40 per share and common dividends of $2 per share there remained a balance of $1,962 for the year as compared with $32,861 in 1930. The income and surplus accounts for the past three fiscal years is as follows:

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years Ended October 31

| | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| Oper. revenue .. | 155,590 | 191,168 | ...... |
| Other revenue ... | 43,132 | 42,824 | ...... |
| Net earnings .... | 198,723 | 233,992 | 319,891 |
| Income tax ...... | 19,438 | 23,205 | 25,425 |
| | 179,285 | 210,786 | 294,465 |
| Div. Class "A" .. | 70,936 | 71,539 | 48,000 |
| Com. divs. ...... | 106,386 | 106,386 | ...... |
| Balance for year . | 1,962 | 32,861 | 246,465 |
| Prev. surplus .... | 199,546 | 166,685 | ...... |
| Bal. carr. for'd .. | 201,509 | 199,546 | 246,465 |

Current assets amount to $1,077,545 of which $84,447 is in cash, $329,150 is in call loans and $233,240 is in bonds. Call loans show reduction from 1930 when $504,046 was shown but in that year investments in bonds amounted to only $1,000. Accounts receivable have been reduced to $93,093 from $144,179 and inventories to $329,603 from $338,357. Current liabilities amount to $82,374, of which $62,936 is in accounts payable and $19,348 in taxes.

Real estate, plant and equipment are carried at $1,488,662 after provision of $747,354 for depreciation reserve. This reserve shows an increase of $112,104 during the past year. Value of fixed assets, before provision for depreciation, increased some $15,000 during the past year. Deferred charges are shown at $469 and goodwill at $1.

Class A and common shares are carried at $1,817,121 as compared with $1,848,006 in 1930. Reduction of class A shares by 870 shares during the year leaves the outstanding number of shares of this class at 28,937 while there remain 53,193 shares of no par value common stock outstanding. Capital surplus has been reduced to $465,673 from $483,837 and surplus carried forward is slightly up at $201,509.

## B. C. Power Revenue Off for September

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — A decline in both gross and net operating income is reported by British Columbia Power Corp. for September last, as compared with the same month a year ago. Operating income totalled $1,103,385 during September, 1931, and expenses $754,952, leaving a net income of $348,433. In the same month last year gross revenue was $1,206,579 and expenses $769,419.

For the first quarter of the current fiscal year gross income totalled $3,362,285, down from $3,597,208 for the same quarter a year ago. Net earnings for the first quarter of this year totalled $1,031,528, a decline of $209,000. Bond and debenture interest and preferred dividends show a small drop, leaving a balance for dividends on common shares of $406,736 in the quarter ended September 30, 1931, as against $609,421 for the same three months of 1930.

## Power Corp. Interested in Regina Gas Scheme

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Previous reports indicated that Power Corporation of Canada had temporarily withdrawn its offer to supply the city of Regina with gas from the Bowdoin field in Montana. Such reports were unfounded as the company is still actively interested in this project.

It also was stated that the Dominion Government was going to prohibit the importation of natural gas, but such a report was unfounded.

The scheme as proposed by Power Corp. will eventually involve an outlay of close to $10,000,000. Natural gas will be piped from the Bowdoin field and distributed in Regina and possibly other centres in Southern Saskatchewan. The matter has yet to be presented to the Regina voters for approval.

## Western Municipalities Buy Bonds at Discount

St. Vital and West Kildonan, Man., have been saved some $6,350 by bonds outstanding for sinking fund purposes being bought at low prices prevailing in recent weeks. W. C. McKinnell, supervisor of municipalities for Manitoba, has bought, it is reported, $15,000 principal amount of St. Vital bonds and $3,000 of those of West Kildonan at 65, thereby taking advantage of current conditions to reduce the liabilities of the two municipalities.

Both municipalities have been in difficult financial circumstances in the past but improvement is reported and revenue from taxes is expected to show material increases this year over figures for 1930.

# Small Investors Assured Success of Service Loan

### Nation-wide Response Exceeds Objective in Seven Days

### IS WELL PLACED

### Faith in Canada's Basic Financial Strength is Evidenced in Heavy Over-subscription

Over-subscription of Canada's $150,000,000 National Service Loan within seven working days after the initial public offering, is largely due to the exceedingly good response from small investors. By far the largest part of the loan is in the hands of small private investors, who were attracted by the better than average yield and by the element of patriotism involved. Dealers feel that the bonds are well placed, that the possibility of large blocks coming back on the market at some future date has been reduced to a minimum. The way has been cleared for future financing which must take place, that of provinces and municipalities in the immediate future and a further Dominion loan, not an impossibility, well on in 1932.

Final check-up on subscriptions to the National Service Loan will in all likelihood show an oversubscription in excess of $50,000,000; in other words, Canadians subscribed a total of more than $200,000,000 to the original offering of $150,000,000.

On Wednesday morning, December 2, dealers reported that a considerable volume of subscriptions continued to come in and complete returns on the amount of subscriptions will probably not be available for some days.

That the National Service Loan would be fully subscribed was never in doubt from the time the details were announced. It was accepted as certain that should the public not take up the required amount the chartered banks would step into the breach and take up the unsubscribed portion. This would have made probable the future sale of large blocks of bonds as opportunity afforded and would, in the opinion of bond dealers, have adversely affected the market for the bonds as well as other Dominion issues. Financing of provincial and municipal requirements would have been jeopardized had this occurred.

**Small Investors Important**

But the exceptional response of private investors, evidenced on the opening day of the campaign but accentuated near the close, permitted the subscription books to be closed on November 30. This came as a surprise when it was announced on November 30 and hastened a large number of investors in making their decision. Returns during the campaign were excellent from all parts of the Dominion with returns from rural sections highly favorable. It would seem that the investors who bought bonds of $100 denomination to those of $5,000 were in large part responsible for the unqualified success of the campaign.

The banks, originally expected to absorb some $30,000,000, will relinquish their commitments in favor of small investors while it is possible that some institutions will be asked to scale down their subscriptions. The major part of the bonds sold will probably be held until maturity, in 1936, or 1941.

One important feature of the flotation is that the bonds were almost entirely taken up in Canada. While certain United States companies doing business in Canada, notably insurance companies, bought sizeable blocks of the bonds these purchases were made in Canadian funds being carried in Canada. The amount of bonds purchased by U. S. investors in U. S. funds was negligible. From a preliminary estimate it would appear that Canadian institutions canvassed by the Special Names Committee had subscribed up to approximately $27,000,000 or somewhat short of the preliminary estimate which placed participation in the loan by these companies at some $30,000,000. Individual response of a number of companies was excellent while others took less than was expected.

**Several Large Subscriptions**

A number of large corporations took very substantial blocks of the bonds but the response from this class of investor as a whole and large private investors as well was not as satisfactory as could have been expected. Many companies in face of unsettled business conditions considered that their best policy was to maintain cash position. A number have fairly large commitments of the conversion bonds, offered last May. Small investors on the other hand found the two issues attractive in many respects. Irrespective of price trends from now to maturity, the bonds afford absolute safety of principal and a yield that has in Dominion issues, been equalled in but few years during the past three decades.

Success of the campaign is due in great part to the thorough Dominion-wide coverage afforded by branch banks, investment banking houses and their sub-agents. While figures are not available it is believed that the banks handled the larger part of small orders. Actually these sales were due in great part to the activities of bond dealers and their agents although the actual sale was placed by the investor with his bank. Branch bank managers report a much better response than was anticipated even in cases where the bank did not actively solicit business. As in the Conversion Loan certain of the banks were most active in going after business while others offered full facilities but did not press investors unduly.

### Insurance Invests 27 Million in Loan

Insurance companies' subscriptions to the National Service Loan reported since the last issue of The Financial Post in which a preliminary list appeared, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun Life ........ | $5,000,000 |
| North American Life ........ | 1,000,000 |
| Dominion Life ... | 300,000 |
| Excelsior Life ... | 250,000 |
| Continental Life. | 100,000 |

These bring the total reported subscriptions of life and fire insurance companies up to over $27,000,000.

## Power Corp. Group Record Output Gain

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Total output of power by the various companies in which Power Corporation of Canada is interested for October last showed an increase of 11 per cent over the same month last year, and 11.6 per cent over the output for September, 1931.

For October this year production totalled 159,919,519, as against 143,171,787 in the preceding month and with 143,846,106 k.w.h. in October last year.

The largest increase noted is that by Winnipeg Electric and its associate companies, whose total output of power represents an increase of 30 per cent over the output for October, 1930. Substantial increases were also recorded by Canada Northern Power and Southern Canada Power.

Details of the output for October this year follow.

| | K.W.H. |
|---|---|
| Southern Canada .............. | 14,422,880 |
| Canada Northern .............. | 36,465,080 |
| East Kootenay ................ | 5,957,800 |
| British Columbia Power ....... | 42,067,099 |
| Northern B. C. Power ......... | 767,660 |
| Winnipeg Electric ............ | 16,659,500 |
| Manitoba Power ............... | 35,088,000 |
| North Western Power ......... | 8,491,500 |
| | 159,919,519 |

## Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of company earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Company name in bold type indicates stocks listed in Canada or New York. Net income shown is before preferred dividend, if any. Market prices are at close on Tuesday this week or last sale.

| Company | Year end | Net income 1930-31 | Net income 1929-30 | Common earnings 1931 | Common earnings 1930 | Curr. divd. | Balance car. fwd. 1931 | Balance car. fwd. 1930 | Mkt. | Mkt. times earn. | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | | | % |
| **Bank of Montreal** .......... | Oct. 31 | 5,386,380 | 6,519,031 | *14.96 | *18.08 | 12.00 | 1,103,427 | 947,047 | 235 | 15.7 | 5.1 |
| Frost Steel & Wire Co. .... | Oct. 31 | 10,464 | 170,661 | ... | 2.36 | ... | 700,146 | 784,696 | ... | ... | ... |
| Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. .................... | July 31 | †2,265,752 | †3,404,592 | †1.51 | †2.27 | 1.00 | 4,750,346 | 4.128,857 | 7¼ | 4.8 | 13.8 |
| National Sewer Pipe Co. .... | Oct. 31 | 179,285 | 210,786 | 2.03 | 2.71 | 2.00 | 201,509 | 199,546 | ... | ... | ... |

* Before deduction of reserve for bank premises and provision for income tax.
† Before provision for income tax.

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**Quarterly Dividend**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable

SATURDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December, 1931.

By order of the Board.
WALTER F. WATKINS,
Secretary.
Toronto, November 18th, 1931.

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TORONTO, DECEMBER 5, 1931


## AN EDITORIAL FROM THE NEWS COLUMNS

THERE are news despatches that do not call for editorial discussion. They are illuminating comments in themselves. Of such, for instance, is this one:

"Hamilton, Nov. 13. — Board of education officials discovered last night that they had built sixteen new classrooms during the past year to accommodate 14 pupils, the increase shown by enrollment figures. The revelation came when opponents of the plan to build a 30-room commercial high school and a 9-room addition to the Westdale Tripartie school produced statistics for October which showed an average attendance 500 less than last year.

"Trustees Boag, Armstrong and Sharpe declared the board should carefully consider its expenditures for new buildings since aid was not forthcoming from the governments, but the majority decided plans involving more than $6,000,000 expenditure should be gone on with."

## WHAT PRICE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS?

PROVINCIAL governments anxious to take the extravagance bull by the horns would do well to pay heed to the current controversy in Toronto daily papers entitled: "What Price Lieutenant-governors?" The controversy arises over the fact that Hon. W. D. Ross resigned as lieutenant-governor of Ontario last week and since no one has been appointed to succeed him, the general impression has spread that no eligible citizen can be found who wishes just now to spend $50,000 a year out of his own pocket to maintain the fine but expensive traditions of this office.

The figures that have been published regarding the cost of the lieutenant-governorship in Ontario are illuminating and point to just one of many reasons why provincial government costs have soared so greatly in recent years. The public records show that the office of lieutenant-governor in Ontario has cost the people of that province just $2,000,000 since the present government house was built in 1916, of which $1,000,000 went for original outlay and the remainder was for cost of maintenance, salaries and so forth, including the official salary of $10,000 a year paid to the incumbent. In addition it is reported that between $40,000 and $60,000 a year must be spent out of the lieutenant-governor's own pocket which brings the annual cost of maintaining this particular institution to something over $160,000, if 5 per cent is charged on the original investment, without any allowance for depreciation of the government house property. Furthermore, the maintenance bill paid by the province each year has been steadily mounting and now stands at over $70,000 or just twice what it was in 1916. Take a proportionate estimate for each of the other provinces in Canada and it is obvious that the luxury of lieutenant-governors, maintained according to the dictates of present-day custom, is costing Canada well over $500,000 annually, of which at least two-thirds is being paid directly by taxpayers.

This raises two questions, namely, as to whether or not we need a lieutenant-governor for each province in Canada and, assuming the answer is in the affirmative, can we afford to maintain this office on its present expensive social plane? Lt.-Col. Henry Cockshutt, ex-incumbent of the office in Ontario, interviewed by the Toronto Daily Star, says the office should be maintained and that if we have to curtail expenses we could very well have less legislature. Perhaps we could have less of both and still be as well, if not better served. On the other hand, ex-premier Drury of Ontario believes it to be an unnecessary expense since the constitutional functions of the office can be performed, in his opinion, equally well by the chief justice in each province.

The matter seems to resolve itself into whether or not we can afford to pay several hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to maintain the social amenities of nine vice-regal systems in addition to the expense borne by the federal government in maintaining the king's representative at Ottawa. Even granted the office should be retained by each province it would seem to be easily possible to reduce the scale of expenditures which would in turn lower the demands upon the pocket-books of the governors themselves. Now they must spend heavily to keep up with the magnificence of the office.

The United States gets along very well without the expensive system we maintain. They have a governor of each state, but is a working governor and is in reality the head of the government. The president of the United States is also a working president.

## MINING CORPORATION MORE THAN FAIR

A SMALL group of Abana Mines shareholders has sent out a letter to other shareholders criticising the deal proffered by Mining Corporation. It is so seldom that shareholders in a defunct mining company get a square deal that the action of Mining Corporation is the more to be commended since it is apparently based upon an attempt to be just.

Abana Mines is a sad example of the fate which befalls the small investor when opposing factions squabble for control and place personal gain foremost. Through mismanagement, dissension and internal strife, Abana Mines, after spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, was faced with the possibility of losing its property because the final payment to the vendor had not been made. It was strange that any administration should have made such heavy expenditures on a development and construction programme before first possessing the property. Mining Corporation entered the picture only after solicitation by Abana officials, who had failed in repeated efforts to raise funds to save their property from reverting to the vendor. This failure was largely due to interference by opposing factions. The offer tendered to Mining Corporation was for it to make the final payment due and as security hold title to the property while Abana officials completed other financial arrangements. This initial loan meant that Mining Corporation would have to incur further liability by providing funds to finish the uncompleted programme, to keep the property insured. After Abana officials failed to repay the loan, Mining Corporation generously extended the date, in order that there might be another opportunity to redeem the property. Failure of Abana to meet the terms of agreement resulted in the property remaining in the hands of the Mining Corporation as its security. As far as Mining Corporation was concerned it had no obligations to Abana shareholders, for a deed of the property had been given for an initial loan, which involved still further loans. Prior to the intervention of Mining Corporation, Abana had incurred miscellaneous debts.

Now, let us see how considerate Mining Corporation is. It forms a new company and pays the miscellaneous creditors of Abana with preferred stock. It takes settlement of its own loans in a like manner except for the initial loan, which is covered by a mortgage. It issues back to the old Abana shareholders one share in the new company for each ten old shares held.

It is seldom in a re-organization programme, where a dissatisfied creditor has the whip-hand, that consideration is given the common shareholder. It is for this reason that the action of the Mining Corporation is worthy of notice.

## BIG BUSINESS MEN AND THEIR FORECASTS

LAST week we reviewed the clever little book, "Oh, Yeah?" in which the unfortunate forecasts of many prominent business and political leaders are held up to ridicule. The man whose forecasts went wrong can hardly object if he is now brought to book. Yet something more should be said on his behalf.

Because so many plans have gone agley and so many promises have failed of fulfilment there is developing a somewhat cynical attitude toward big business men that might be summed up in the statement made by a Toronto business executive the other day; "I have come to the conclusion that there are no big business men."

This is too superficial a conclusion to draw from the events of the past two years. It is true that the majority of big business executives failed to foresee conditions that have arisen. Many of them saw clouds forming on the horizon but very few interpreted these clouds properly as the forerunner of a violent storm. Thus, a great deal of money has been lost and a great deal of upset caused to business that could theoretically have been avoided by an all-wise, far-seeing group of business men. But criticism along these lines must be tempered by the realization that the qualities of shrewdness, efficiency, and knowledge that made these men big successes before will carry most of them and the public that has invested with them through the depression and into new periods of prosperity.

Most of the men quoted in this book, "Oh, Yeah?" are very able men and it is fair to say they are able men despite the fact that the unwise forecasts they made failed to materialize. The mistake they made was of attempting to make definite predictions, feeling that they had taken all contingencies into account, when in reality there were circumstances concealed even from their view. They surveyed the situation carefully, came to certain conclusions, adopted them in the conduct of their own businesses and felt justified in passing these conclusions on to the general public. The experience they have since enjoyed should make less-informed men willing to keep an open mind on many questions and to adopt conservative policies not only in the conduct of their businesses but in their expressions of opinion. Of course, too conservative a policy is not wise. A banker in New York recently boasted that his bank was 65 per cent liquid. Another party who was present remarked, "If that is so, you are not making money."

There is another point to be considered. Many leaders of business opinion, even when they are convinced that there is trouble in store, are inclined to put out optimistic or re-assuring statements particularly when they feel that such statements will have the effect of maintaining public confidence and stability at a time when a panic might easily develop. The ethics of such a practice may be questioned and for that matter, the ultimate good accomplished is not a matter of certainty. In critical times it is very difficult for those whose opinions influence the masses to determine exactly what they should say. In many cases, their prominence bars them from saying nothing.

## END OF SUPER-TARIFFS?

AMONG those economists who believe that an all round scaling down of tariffs alone can bring relief from world business depression, there is a feeling almost of hopelessness and gloom as a result of Britain's final capitulation to protection.

There are a few free trade countries in the world, of which Britain was until recently the outstanding one. So long as Britain remained largely a free trade country, there was, in the opinion of these economists, hope that supernationalism in tariff-making might dwindle. When Britain joined the ranks of the high tariff countries, or at least gave definite indication that it was about to do so, this last hope dwindled.

But should not Britain's action on the other hand give encouragement to those who would like to see the freer interchange of goods in world commodities stimulated by lower tariffs? Canada is on a basis of high protection today not because the majority of our people think that high protection is an ideal policy but because we have been forced into such a move by the policies of countries with whom we deal. Britain likewise has been forced into protection from necessity, rather than from logical economic thinking. It may be that Britain's action is the first step in an all round reduction of tariffs.

This somewhat paradoxical statement is based upon the premise that it required a completely protectionist world, a sort of reductio ad absurdum, to bring the world to its senses. Not even the man who is protectionist in theory and practice would attempt to argue that the world is any better off by the high walls that have been raised by every country. The world depression is proof sufficient of the evils of ultra-nationalism. But the wave of nationalism and high protection that swept over the world was bound to flow until there was no important outlet left for it. Then reaction could be expected.

With Britain going in for high tariffs, the reaction may be expected soon and it will be surprising if the next ten years does not see a vast change in world tariff policies, involving a drastic scaling down of the barriers to international exchange of products.

Some nation must take the initiative and rightly or wrongly most of the world looks to the United States to lead. In this connection, one may quote the statement made by Benjamin Baker on the front page of The Annalist, New York, this week. He says, "It seems a probably safe forecast that the reform of our excessive American tariffs will come by way of London and the British House of Commons."

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE FARM

THAT the task of forming a super-organization of Canadian farm organizations, a sort of Canadian agricultural chamber of commerce, is a difficult one was revealed at the round table conference of farm and business leaders held in Toronto last week. Not all of the farm organizations and individual farmers were convinced that such an organization would have value. But the meeting broke up with the important step taken of appointing a committee to do the preliminary organization work.

There is much that such an organization can do. But there are also some things that it should not attempt to do. It should not attempt to duplicate the experimental and reporting work of the provincial and federal departments of agriculture although it might well encourage these departments to more effective activity. It should not attempt to usurp the educational functions of the farm press. On this point, it is unfortunate that farm editors did not take a larger part in the deliberations of the conference. It should not attempt to duplicate the work of any existing farm organization. And finally, it must be established in such a way that it can never become a political instrument for the development or expression of class ideas.

It is easier to say what the organization should not be than to define clearly the functions it can properly assume. But if it proves a force in correlating, rather than in performing educational publicity, and statistical work and study in the Canadian farm field it can easily have sufficient value to warrant its formation.

# POST-scripts

IF YOU hear a brass band passing by at 8.30 some morning you may be fortunate enough to see 20 musicians marching down the street followed by a broker with a beatific smile on his face. The latter sight alone would be worth leaving the breakfast table to observe. The explanation is simple: a musical and military minded broker is seriously considering, so he claims, a plan to hire a full band to play him to his office every morning. His doctor has ordered him to walk down town each day, a procedure which he finds particularly galling, and he feels that he could accomplish the two mile jaunt with great ease to the strains of Colonel Bogey. Further he thinks the mental stimulus in these depressing times would be enormous while unemployed musicians would also benefit. He has even toyed with the idea of keeping the band in his boardroom on the assumption that music may have sufficient charms to induce a little trading but he has some doubts on this point. It is to be hoped that his original plan matures; the mental stimulus to onlookers might easily end the depression.

A SEARCH for utility and beauty as combined in the uniform of an elevator operator (female) was recently conducted by a Montreal office building manager. It had been found that the really smart outfits were not always the best wearing while those designed primarily for long usage did not add to the general beauty of the building. One of the difficulties to be combated, apparently, was the tendency of those form-fitting uniforms to split in various places as a result of incessant reaching to close and open the elevator door. Costs of uniforms, in fact, rose as stitches dropped. However, the building manager now claims he has found the perfect design which will make its appearance shortly. A description of the new uniform sounds like a cross between the outfit of the Foreign Legion and the apparel of a Danish gymnast, but doubtless it will fulfill its sponsor's claims for utility and chic, or the answer to an elevator maiden's prayer.

RADIO fans, who have been looking forward to running broadcasts on the Sino-Japanese fighting by Floyd Gibbons, now on his way to the scene of activities have been somewhat disconcerted by the avowed intention of Will Rogers "to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." Any success along this line, they feel, may spoil many a pleasant evening enlivened by a programme from the battlefield. However, if Will Rogers' attempt meets with no more success than that of Henry Ford in the world war, radio enthusiasts may breathe again, provided of course that the League of Nations does not spoil their fun. There is also some talk of sending Eddie Cantor over to England to put Great Britain back on the gold standard while Amos and Andy, with a slight change in clothing, might be dispatched to India to broadcast any activity which may attend the return of the Mahatma to his native land.

## As Others See Us

### That Urge to Gamble

Renfrew Mercury:—With the public rushing to buy "futures" in all sorts of commodities there are going to be some burnt fingers, says The Financial Post of Toronto, which journal probably wonders that after what occurred in Canada two years ago there could be any more marginal buying for a long while to come. Managements of fall fairs are at the pains to protect patrons of the fairs from the wiles of fakers, but people of Canada go about their daily rounds unprotected from operators equally dangerous, with the result that every year huge sums of money are lost.

### Telegraph Duplication

Woodstock (Ont.) Sentinel-Review:—Commenting upon the number of telegraph offices in Toronto, The Financial Post says that the competitive service thus indicated might pay its way if Canada had a population of fifteen millions, but in existing circumstances such duplication is not required.

St. Catharines Standard says: "And yet it is one of the noteworthy things in the financial statements of both railway systems that the telegraphic services pay a good dividend. They are the one bright spot in the railway picture."

One cannot say what documentary evidence the Standard has found, for telegraph finances are not reported in detail in the railway statements. However, the fact is that they do not constitute a particularly bright spot. The Canadian Pacific telegraphs last year had a net corporate income of $1,834,000, a decrease of $460,000. The Canadian National telegraphs had a deficit of $115,323, as against a surplus of $353,954 in 1929. Five other companies operating in Canada had a worse showing than in the previous year. Gross revenues of all telegraph and cable systems operating in this country were down 12.2 per cent in 1930.

Inasmuch as two-thirds of gross revenue goes to pay employees—in the case of the Canadian National, at any rate—it is obvious that the matter of unnecessary branch offices is a live issue. In an article on this page last August, mention was made of the fact that 67 such offices throughout the Dominion had been closed in 1930. It was argued, however, that the matter of telegraph duplication and the possibility of economies therein presented an excellent field for research. Possibly it will be included in the programme of the transportation commission now in process of formation.

### Final Fisheries Report Out

Commercial fisheries of Canada in 1930 had a capital investment of $64,026,297, gave employment to 79,558 people and had a product valued at $47,804,216, according to final figures for that year now issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## "Stop Me If You've Heard This One"

The foreman reported that the jury was unable to agree upon a verdict. The judge reproved them, saying that the case was a very clear one, and remanded them to the jury room for further deliberation. "And if you don't reach an agreement before evening," the judge added, "I will have 12 suppers sent in to you."

"May it please your honor," spoke up the foreman, "you had better make it 11 suppers and one bundle of hay."

# The World at Large

An Occasional Department Discussing World Economic Affairs That Affect Canada

## CONGRESS MEETS

THE opening of the 72nd Congress of the United States on Monday, December 7, will be the first expression by official action of the results of the election that was held in November, 1930. The long delay between the election of a Congress and its meeting, with a hold-over session of the old Congress at work during much of the interval, is a never-ceasing wonder to Canadians and others accustomed to parliamentary government through responsible ministries.

In the instance arising this year, the long lapse of time since election has changed the partisan complexion of the House of Representatives. While there was an apparent Republican majority of one vote in 1930, deaths and special elections to fill vacancies now have put the Democrats in control, and the Congress really will be more representative of prevailing thought at this time than it would have been if it had been organized a year ago.

Not the least important feature of this change is that the Democratic control is not dependent on the insurgent Republicans, or Progressives, who held the balance of power in the last Congress and exerted an influence far greater than their numbers would justify. This may have the effect of giving to the acts of the new Congress a more conservative character.

* * *

IN SOME respects the situation resembles the closing years of the second administration of President Cleveland. Then, as now, the country was in the depths of a very severe depression. The election in the middle of President Cleveland's term went to the opposition party, then Republican. From much the same sections of the country and elements in the population which have developed the Progressives of today there arose, in the 1890's, a demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 as the solution of the prevailing economic difficulties. This sentiment, which ran through both parties, captured the Democrats, but President Cleveland stood firmly for sound finance.

The comparison of Mr. Cleveland's experiences with Mr. Hoover's will not extend to the point of party repudiation. The Republicans as a body show no disposition to turn against Mr. Hoover.

The problem passes out of the realm of mere partisan interest and becomes a concern of business in general, both in the United States and in other countries, through the inclination of the Progressives toward radical and Socialistic policies, involving extensive plans of government ownership, agricultural subsidies, heavy appropriations for the relief of unemployment and plans of taxation which could produce the desired revenue only through actual confiscation of capital regardless of any income which it might be earning. This is going very much farther than their predecessors proposed in urging the free coinage of silver.

The course of the new Congress will be particularly worth watching with reference to its commitments on the Socialistic group of subjects.

* * *

## LAVAL STANDS FIRMLY

THE frank admission of Premier Laval that his recent conference with President Hoover "certainly permitted the realization of some useful propaganda for France" adds point to the rumor slyly repeated in New York financial circles that Laval left the White House without taking the president's watch.

Laval, in his speech last week to the Chamber of Deputies, said "We agreed to substitute for the exceptional regime of the moratorium the normal procedure provided by the Young plan." This confirms what was stated in this column at the time of the Laval-Hoover negotiations. While at the time it was widely heralded that the Laval-Hoover negotiations were directed to finding a formula for economic reconstruction, it was stated here that the two objectives were, first, to obtain from President Hoover an assurance that the United States would not further attempt to interfere with the existing reparations agreement and, second, to obtain from President Hoover an assurance that the United States would stick by gold and not go in for bi-metallism or any substitute for the gold standard. Laval now boasts that he got what he wanted and those who recall the feeling of joy and relief that pervaded the world when Hoover invited the nations to agree to a moratorium on reparations and other international debts can hardly extract much satisfaction from Laval's statement that "henceforth France will be protected against initiatives like that of last June." Protected, forsooth!

* * *

IT SEEMS quite obvious from the above that the key economic problems such as reparations, Germany's private debts, disarmament and the many related problems are far from being solved through accord between the principal nations. The consultative committee on German finances to sit shortly will do little more than pave the way for an international conference later but it is not yet apparent that this conference can do much to alter the basis of reparations. It will undoubtedly report that Germany cannot pay its political and private debts at present. There is no evidence yet that President Hoover is prepared to go beyond his moratorium plan of last summer, although a movement for a new deal is quietly gaining force at Washington. France stands firm on the unconditional reparations payments. The one-year moratorium on reparations will probably be extended a year since there is no chance of exacting any early payments from Germany anyway. German private debts may be funded for a ten-year term. But such moves will merely modify and not fundamentally change the reparations picture.

But as has been pointed out before there are important negotiations going on for the closer economic integration of France and Germany and once French bankers and industrialists have won the position they desire in this respect there may be a modification in France's position and less propaganda to the effect that her very existence depends either upon reparations plus a large army or upon guarantees of security from the other powers.

* * *

## BRITISH WHEAT QUOTA

THERE may be in some circles disappointment that Britain's new wheat quota will deal only with the required use of home-grown wheat and not at the moment offer any concessions to Canadian and other Empire wheats. It is announced that the question of the Empire quota is to be allowed to stand over until after the Imperial Conference in Ottawa next year, which is but further evidence that the Mother Country intends to have one or two aces to bargain with when she comes to the conference. In this respect she differs from Canada, which has always (or at least until the régime of Premier Bennett) granted favors first and then waited for the return favors to come.

Final judgment on the value to Canada of a British wheat quota would have to wait an actual trial of such an experiment but on first analysis one may have some scepticism as to its possible benefits. Canada averages an annual export of wheat greater than Britain's total annual importations. Thus if Canada, under the quota, were to obtain all of Britain's importations of wheat (a not very logical assumption) we would still have to find a substantial foreign market for our production. In those foreign markets we would find keener competition from the Argentine, America and other wheats excluded from Britain. What net benefit would there be for us in that situation?

* * *

THERE is another consideration. A British wheat quota might tend to increase the offerings in Britain of Australian and other Empire wheats and likewise tend to increase acreage in those other Empire countries. As the price of wheat is largely governed by the volume of offerings in relation to the demand we stand to gain but little from any action that might increase production elsewhere.

Canadian wheat will always find a ready market so long as its quality is maintained at present levels. It will always in normal times command a premium of from eight to fourteen cents a bushel over other wheats. Quotas have not as much power as quality to win markets. Canada will probably find its greatest wheat prosperity in free, open markets the world over and our higher quality and lower costs will keep us in the forefront of world's wheat producers.


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21

# Business Conditions in Canada

## The Week in Business

**Outlook for Commodity Prices**

**Wheat Experts Optimistic of Future**

ANTICIPATED strength in commodity prices as a result of the upward spurt of wheat a few weeks ago has failed to materialize and indications point to little further strength being shown for the remainder of the year in view of the desire of most concerns to end the year with thoroughly liquidated inventories. Copper has been a particularly bad actor of late and its recent decline into new low ground has been an important factor in depressing other key commodities. It is interesting to note, however, that with the exception of copper and rubber, the low marks for key commodities as reported from New York exchanges, have all been left behind and although in many cases the gains have not been large they are sufficient to indicate that most commodities are gaining strength for improved performance during 1932. Such strength will in all probability have to be preceded by stabilization or strength in foreign exchanges.

One interesting version of what may be expected during the coming year is well summed up by Standard Statistics of New York in its most recent commodity price analysis which concludes as follows:

"All factors considered, we conclude that a firm basis exists for anticipating general commodity prices to display more strength than weakness during, say, the next twelve months. While prices in the next few weeks may reflect the desire of most concerns to end the year with thoroughly liquidated inventories, and while the subsequent advance in the average, or composite, likely will be gradual, the latent speculative propensity of the public will find vent in the commodity market, and furious and spasmodic bidding probably will ensue from time to time in those materials which possess relatively bullish characteristics. In other words, we look for sharp and momentary advances during 1932 in one volatile commodity after another, which should carry quotations higher than temporarily warranted, to be followed by equalizing setbacks."

* * *

OF VITAL interest to business were the deliberations this week of the wise men of the Canadian wheat world who met at Montreal at the invitation of Sir Arthur Currie to see if they could come to some definite conclusion as to the wheat situation, past, present and future, as it affects Canada. That they have issued an optimistic statement is of all the more interest when it is known that these economists and statisticians from the east and the west were resolved to say nothing for publication unless they could come to a unanimous conclusion.

In brief the sum and substance of their conclusion is that while price levels of wheat will undoubtedly continue to be affected by general world conditions, the improved statistical position of wheat justifies confidence that wheat will be among the leaders in recovery. As to Canada's place in the wheat picture, it was agreed that alongside a steady increase in both the consumption and production of wheat there had been a closely corresponding increase in the world population and in the standard of living which, they believe, justifies Canada in maintaining her position as a producer. Total supplies of wheat for the current year, including carry-over did not appear to the conference to be unduly large and indeed the opinion was reached that if the rate of consumption reached during the past 15 months were to continue, a substantial reduction of carry-over at the end of the present crop year should result.

## CHEVROLET LEADS FORD ON SALES DURING OCTOBER

### Eastern Canada Figures Indicate Sales By Makes

Chevrolet led the field in new passenger car sales in Eastern Canada during October with a total of 419 cars, Ford coming a close second with 405, according to an analysis by The Financial Post of figures compiled by Might Directories, Ltd. appearing in Canadian Automotive Trade. This reverses the position for September when Ford led with 635 sales as against Chevrolet's 610.

The normal seasonal falling off in new car sales was accentuated in the total figure for October, which was 1,959 as compared with 2,867 in September and 3,396 in August, for the five eastern provinces.

Plymouth sales took a big drop from 306 to 165, Chrysler fell from 108 to 57 and Pontiac from 133 to 101. Durant sales were off from 106 to 57 and the new Frontenac from 57 to 35. McLaughlin-Buick held up somewhat better, October sales numbering 144 as compared with 158 in the previous month. These are the leaders:

Total eastern sales for the ten months to date finds Ford and Chevrolet pretty well neck-and-neck, the former having an advantage of but 53 cars with a total of 13,880. Then follow Pontiac with 4,072, McLaughlin-Buick with 2,765, Plymouth with 2,486, and Chrysler with 1,993, Essex with 1,849, Durant with 1,737 (exclusive of 95 Frontenacs) and Oldsmobile with 1,479. The total sales of all makes this year to date is 54,107 cars.

Truck sales in October were also on a reduced scale as indicated by figures for Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick (for which only are figures available), the total being 618 as compared with 808 in September. Ford led with 213, Chevrolet being next with 207. G. M. C. was third with 45 for the same areas.

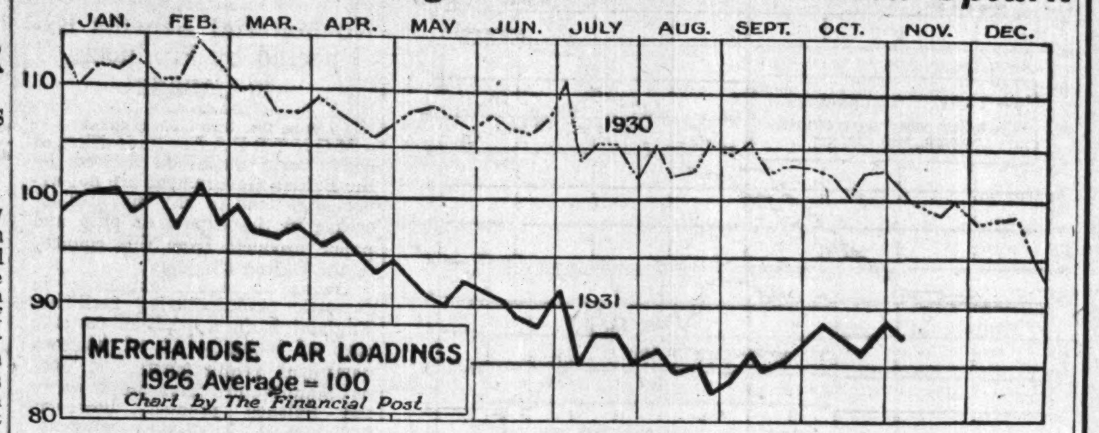
Cumulative total of truck sales for the same three provinces for the ten months were 9,271 compared with 12,163 for the corresponding period last year. Ford again leads with 3,362, Chevrolet following with 2,747. Quebec sales having been only little better than half of Ford's. Third is Dodge with 541, followed by G. M. C. with 489.

## Stone Industry in 1930 Better Than Year Before

Production of the Canadian stone industry in 1930, including quarrying and dressing, was valued at $18,629,944, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Shipments of stone from quarries during the year amounted to almost 10,000,000 tons valued at $13,034,209, showing an improvement in volume and value over 1929. The 284 firms operating had a total capital investment of $22,192,888.

## Merchandise Loadings Show First Sustained Upturn




Although car loadings of merchandise on Canadian railways are lighter for this time of year than at any time in the past eight years, this new chart plotted by The Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that since the end of August there has been the first consistent upturn in two years. Any change up or down in the curve means that loadings have moved relatively more or less than the average over the past seven years.

## TOURIST TRADE IN NOVA SCOTIA REGISTERS GAIN

### Area is One of Few to Show Increase for 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — More than a quarter of a million tourists visited Nova Scotia this year, representing a substantial increase over the number reported for 1930. This is considered an excellent showing, in view of the fact that other tourist areas this year reported a decrease in patronage.

From May 15 to October 15 of this year, 253,984 tourists entered Nova Scotia. This year the government has endeavored to extend the length of the tourist season in Nova Scotia from the middle of May until the middle of October, and for this reason, the statistics for 1931 are for the extended period. During the 1930 season, which was computed from June 1 to September 30, 218,000 tourists entered the province.

Commenting upon the analysis of the tourist reports, Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways, stated that an outstanding feature was the increase in travel by motor car overland. In 1931, from June 1st to September 30, 123,412 tourists entered Nova Scotia by motor overland through Amherst, while for the same period last year, 110,104 tourists were reported.

There was also a substantial increase in tourist traffic through the Port of Halifax. In the 1930 season, 6,129 summer visitors entered through Halifax, while in 1931, this number had increased to 24,460, or an increase of over 300 per cent.

**Cruise Ships Help**

The heavy increase in tourist traffic through Halifax is attributed to the operation of cruise ships from American ports to Nova Scotia. During the past season, 31 cruises were conducted and prospects are that this number will be increased during 1932. Increased attention was given by the Department of Highways this year, through the Bureau of Information, to the development of the tourist industry. Over 420,000 pieces of literature descriptive of Nova Scotia were distributed throughout Canada and the United States, while advertising was carried in papers in leading American cities, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, as well as leading Canadian cities.

Details of tourist travel this year, divided as to point of entry, follow:

| | Visitors with cars | Visitors without cars | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yarmouth | 6,272 | 20,251 | 26,523 |
| Digby | 5,652 | 5,013 | 10,665 |
| Windsor | 64 | 141 | 205 |
| Pictou, etc. | 828 | 3,621 | 4,449 |
| Halifax | 308 | 24,887 | 25,195 |
| By car overland | 137,540 | ...... | 137,540 |
| By train overland | ...... | 49,407 | 49,407 |
| | 150,664 | 103,320 | 253,984 |

**Bienvenu Elected Member**

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Announcement is made that T. M. Bienvenu has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

## Two Economic Areas Show October Gain

### Unemployment Relief Measures Responsible For Much of Gain in Business Indices — B. C. and Maritimes Improve

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

The indexes of business activity in the five economic areas gave encouraging results for October. The indexes for the Maritime provinces and British Columbia showed gains. A moderate decline was indicated for Ontario while conditions were not greatly altered in Quebec and the Prairie provinces.

Unemployment relief measures were adopted in many places during October and are consequently reflected in the indexes, acting as a constructive influence. Traces of the activity arising from relief expenditure affect the trend of new construction, denoted by contracts awarded or building permits, as well as of employment and regular placements by Government employment offices. It would be difficult at the present time to prepare a comprehensive index of conditions in the economic areas without showing the influence of unemployment relief measures.

Of the seven factors used in the construction of the indexes regular placements by employment offices made the greater relative gain in October. Placements were 28,524 compared with 19,924 in September. Under normal conditions placements would be considerably less in October than in the preceding month. In the present case, the gain in placements after seasonal adjustment was pronounced, having a strong influence on the trend of the general index.

The power industry showed independent strength in October, the gain in electric output after seasonal adjustment being about 1 per cent following a gain of 3 per cent in the preceding month.

Four of the factors used in the preparation of the index for the Maritime provinces showed moderate decline, while the remaining three recorded marked increases. The gain in bank debits after seasonal adjustment was 5.5 per cent. The index of employment after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of 18.4 per cent. The gains were mostly restricted to logging and construction, the activity in the latter being due to unemployment relief undertakings. The government employment offices showed heightened activity probably also due to relief measures. The index consequently entered into new high territory, the standing in October being 138.8 compared with 130.5 in the preceding month.

Of the seven factors used here regarding conditions in Quebec, one only showed a gain in October. The sales of life insurance after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of 4.5 per cent. The absence of important rebound in October reflects the low level of business operations obtaining in the province at the present time. The net result was an index of 103.0 in October compared with 104.0 in September.

In Ontario, the generation of electricity on an average daily basis showed a gain of 0.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The output generated by electric power was 382,663,000 kw.h. compared with 355,122,000 kw.h. in the preceding month. Electrical energy available for consumption obtained by adding the output in Ontario to the receipts from Quebec and deducting the exports to the United States, was 534,300,000 kw.h. showing an increase over any other month of the present year or over the same month of last year. Sales of life insurance showed a gain of 4 per cent and employment offices were specially active. The index for the province was 89.1 compared with 90.5 in September.

New contracts for construction in the Prairie Provinces showed considerable gain in October. Contracts awarded amounted to $4,648,000 compared with $1,677,000 in September and building permits of $1,355,000 compared with $691,000. Electric output showed a gain of 4 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The gains in the sales of insurance and in regular placements by the government employment offices were spectacular. The rise in grain prices during October and the early weeks of November had an important influence on the prosperity of the area. Much of the gain has been offset by later reaction but the improved statistical position for wheat will prove a sustaining factor in the economy of the area. The business index of the Prairie Provinces was 108.4 in October compared with 108.9 in the preceding month.

Large scale operations for unemployment relief were in evidence in British Columbia. Contracts were placed for a highway bridge at Ladner at $3,000,000 and a railway extension at $2,500,000, the total awards in the province being $7,788,000. The index of employment offices were at a high level. ment showed a gain of 4.5 per cent, while placements at employment offices were at a high level. The index for the province was 87.8 compared with 85.6 in the preceding month, a gain of 2.5 per cent.

## SEASONAL DROP IN EMPLOYMENT LESS THAN USUAL

### Unemployment Relief Bolsters November Index Figures

A seasonal recession in employment smaller than that reported in November, last, and which was also slightly less than the average decrease in the past ten years is indicated by Dominion Bureau of Statistic employment returns as at November 1. The Bureau's index stood at 103 at that date which compares with 103.9 for the previous month and 112.9 at the beginning of November a year ago. Two years ago the November 1 index was at 124.6.

By areas the Maritimes and British Columbia recorded increases, while by industries logging at and trade reported seasonal upturns which were more than offset by pronounced curtailment in manufacturing (notably of lumber, iron and steel and food products) and also in communications and services. Highway construction absorbed many additional workers due to provincial unemployment relief workers.

Employment by cities shows gains in Hamilton and Vancouver and losses in the other centres

## New York Automobile Show to be Held January 9-16

A special feature of the thirty-second annual New York Automobile Show to be held from January 9 to 16 at the Grand Central Palace will be International Day, fixed for January 11, when a special international conference will take place

The products of over 300 manufacturers and of motor vehicles and accessories will be exhibited.

## Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

| | Weekly Latest 1931 | 1930 | Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1931 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. R. Gross Earn. (Nov. 21) | $ 3,080,000 | $ 3,476,000 | $ 130,313,000 | $ 168,704,000 |
| C. N. R. Gross Earn. (Nov. 21) | $ 3,937,178 | $ 4,198,286 | $ 160,861,597 | $ 202,340,684 |
| Car Loadings (Nov. 21) | 58,164 | 60,346 | 2,349,497 | 2,904,197 |
| Common Stock Index (Nov. 26) | 65.2 | 112.0 | ....... | ....... |
| **Production—** | Monthly | | | |
| Pig Iron, tons, (Oct.) | ...... | 30,926 | 380,322 | 662,795 |
| Steel, tons, (Oct.) | 30,926 | 65,431 | 623,781 | 883,902 |
| Newsprint, tons (Oct.) | 184,252 | 213,817 | 1,854,469 | 2,116,014 |
| Automobiles (Oct.) | 1,440 | 4,541 | 78,935 | 143,163 |
| Boots and Shoes, pr. (Sept.) | 1,672,437 | 1,615,859 | 13,735,242 | 13,346,000 |
| Flour, bbls. (Sept.) | 1,515,613 | 1,624,238 | 10,816,681 | 11,816,370 |
| **Mineral Production—** | | | | |
| Gold, oz. (August) | 225,600 | 169,620 | 1,722,600 | 1,316,119 |
| Silver, oz. (August) | 1,024,000 | 2,036,000 | 14,865,000 | 17,258,695 |
| Nickel, tons (August) | 4,433 | 4,544 | 27,433 | 36,789 |
| Copper, tons (August) | 13,579 | 13,089 | 105,055 | 104,934 |
| Lead, tons (August) | 10,574 | 12,770 | 97,571 | 112,329 |
| Zinc, tons (August) | 9,599 | 13,118 | 86,856 | 84,772 |
| Coal, tons (August) | 706,000 | 1,101,000 | 7,388,000 | 9,324,234 |
| Nat. gas, M. cu. ft. (Aug.) | 1,299,000 | 1,492,000 | 17,730,000 | 18,724,913 |
| Petroleum, bbls. (August) | 103,300 | 136,060 | 1,176,800 | 898,806 |
| **Automobile Financing—** | | | | |
| Used Cars (Oct.) | $ 1,829,944 | $ 2,503,904 | $ 18,895,546 | $ 29,804,525 |
| New Cars (Oct.) | $ 1,323,443 | $ 1,288,553 | $ 19,064,405 | $ 27,180,805 |
| **Construction—** | | | | |
| Building Permits (Oct.) | $ 8,713,402 | $ 12,756,402 | $ 95,611,669 | $ 139,117,752 |
| Contracts (November) | $ 24,642,200 | $ 39,310,500 | $ 304,224,700 | $ 432,457,300 |
| **Labor—** | | | | |
| Employment Index (Nov.) | 103.0 | 112.9 | ....... | ....... |
| **Trade—** | | | | |
| Imports (Oct.) | $ 45,940,874 | $ 78,358,351 | $ 540,932,769 | $ 872,029,781 |
| Exports (Oct.) | $ 55,537,914 | $ 82,781,428 | $ 494,688,492 | $ 746,025,827 |
| **Imports of Key Products—** | | | | |
| Rubber, raw, lbs. (Oct.) | 3,509,309 | 4,349,182 | 48,328,197 | 56,708,519 |
| Cotton, lbs. (Sept.) | 4,999,000 | 5,524,000 | 60,334,000 | 59,638,000 |
| Sugar, raw, lbs. (Sept.) | 71,618,900 | 103,078,100 | 611,626,900 | 639,568,600 |
| Petroleum, crude, gal. (Oct.) | 97,340,989 | 94,738,929 | 862,409,333 | 867,423,181 |
| Coal, tons (Oct.) | 1,446,690 | 1,930,465 | 11,030,239 | 14,789,898 |
| **Exports of Key Products—** | | | | |
| Newsprint, tons (Oct.) | 171,030 | 200,775 | 1,675,255 | 1,932,366 |
| Automobiles, No. (Oct.) | 630 | 2.868 | 13,674 | 38,920 |
| Wheat, bus. (Oct.) | 18,925,303 | 29,784,275 | 145,056,675 | 154,313,050 |
| Wheat flour, bbls. (Oct.) | 558,459 | 813,691 | 4,769,427 | 8,536,389 |
| **Electric Power—Output—** | | | | |
| M. Kilowatt hours (Sept.) | 1,288,113 | 1,442,961 | 12,107,611 | 13,230,458 |
| **Population—** | | | | |
| Emigration (September) | 1,142 | 4,702 | 9,832 | 36,158 |
| Immigration (June) | 3,169 | 13,175 | 15,510 | 54,385 |
| **Finance—** | | | | |
| Failures, No. (Sept.) | 165 | 192 | 1,581 | 1,725 |
| Failures, Liabilities (Sept.) | $ 5,166,575 | $ 2,081,447 | $ 32,881,623 | $ 36,648,414 |
| Bank Debits (Oct.) | $2,586,858,050 | $3,617,506,967 | $26,106,512,871 | $31,505,449,976 |
| Bond Sales (Oct.) | $ 436,000 | $ 153,879,227 | $1,025,113,750 | $ 651,921,999 |
| Insurance Sales (Oct.) | $ 36,006,0000 | $ 46,019,000 | $ 403,289,000 | $ 459,009,000 |
| **Wholesale Prices (1926)=100—** | | | | |
| General Index (October) | 70.4 | 82.5 | ....... | ....... |
| Iron & its products (Sept.) | 86.8 | 90.4 | ...... | ...... |
| Cotton, raw | 37.2 | 62.7 | ...... | ...... |
| Grain | 35.8 | 54.6 | ...... | ...... |

## Business Briefs

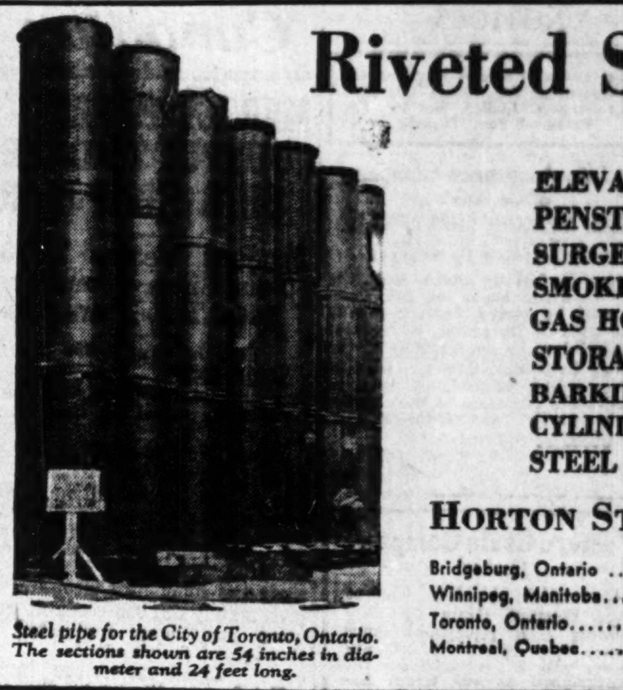
Car Loadings for week ending Nov. 21, were 5 per cent below previous week, with 55,965 cars. Small gains in lumber, l.c.l., livestock, pulp and paper and coal being offset by declines in grain and other classes. Total loadings to date are 19.1 per cent under last year. L.c.l. merchandise at 701,238 cars are 14½ per cent lower.

Wheat Stocks at Nov. 20 totalled 182,330,073 bus., an increase of 8,189,855 bus. over previous week and compare with 204,088,457 bus. at same date last year. A note-worthy feature, however, is a reduction of storage in eastern elevators from 38,518,549 bus. to 17,835,365 bus., compared with same week last year. Export of 4,636,020 bus. in the week was second largest this season, but slightly under same week last year.


# Riveted Steel Pipe

also

ELEVATED TANKS
PENSTOCKS
SURGE TANKS
SMOKESTACKS
GAS HOLDERS
STORAGE TANKS
BARKING DRUMS
CYLINDRICAL TANKS
STEEL PLATE WORK



*Steel pipe for the City of Toronto, Ontario. The sections shown are 54 inches in diameter and 24 feet long.*

**HORTON STEEL WORKS LTD.**

Bridgeburg, Ontario .......... 109 James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba .......... 1249 Galt Building
Toronto, Ontario .......... 1452 Northern Ontario Building
Montreal, Quebec .......... 2178 University Tower Building

A-720



# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

*A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's*

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1931

### LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| ***LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC*** | |
| Deposits *Payable on demand and after notice.* | $669,047,251.38 |
| Notes of the Bank in Circulation *Payable on demand.* | 38,028,370.50 |
| Letters of Credit Outstanding *Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers for commercial transactions (see offsetting amount [x] in "Resources").* | 8,943,524.05 |
| Other Liabilities *Items which do not come under the foregoing headings.* | 2,311,583.19 |
| Total Liabilities to the Public | $718,330,729.12 |
| ***LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS*** | |
| Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits & Reserves for Dividends *This amount represents the shareholders' interest in the Bank, over which liabilities to the public take precedence.* | $ 76,192,604.84 |
| Total Liabilities | $794,523,333.96 |

### RESOURCES

| | |
|---|---|
| ***To meet the foregoing Liabilities the Bank has*** | |
| Cash in its Vaults and in the Central Gold Reserves | $ 83,625,914.91 |
| Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks *Payable in cash on presentation.* | 35,794,511.20 |
| Money on Deposit with Other Banks *Available on demand.* | 22,270,311.79 |
| Government & Other Bonds and Debentures *Gilt-edge Securities the majority of which mature at early dates.* | 236,433,817.82 |
| Stocks *Railway and Industrial and other stocks at or below market value.* | 1,785,228.94 |
| Call Loans outside of Canada *Secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable securities of greater value than the loans and representing moneys quickly available with no disturbing effect on conditions in Canada.* | 28,252,802.06 |
| Call Loans in Canada *Payable on demand and secured by bonds and stocks of greater value at current quotations than the loans.* | 9,243,921.73 |
| TOTAL OF *QUICKLY* AVAILABLE RESOURCES *(equal to 58.11% of all Liabilities to the Public)* | $417,406,508.45 |
| Other Loans *To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others, on conditions consistent with sound banking.* | 348,525,148.48 |
| Bank Premises *Three properties only are carried in the names of holding companies; the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on the books at $1.00 in each case. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which largely exceeds $14,500,000, appear under this heading.* | 14,500,000.00 |
| Real Estate and Mortgages on Real Estate *Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.* | 1,735,466.32 |
| x Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit *Represents liabilities of customers on account of Letters of Credit issued by the Bank for their account.* | 8,943,524.05 |
| Other Assets not included in the Foregoing | 3,412,686.66 |
| Making Total Assets of | $794,523,333.96 |
| *to meet payment of Liabilities to the Public of* | 718,330,729.12 |
| *leaving an excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public of* | $ 76,192,604.84 |

### PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Profits for the year ending 31st October, 1931 | | $5,386,379.57 |
| Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders | $4,320,000.00 | |
| Provision for Taxes, Dominion Government | 610,000.00 | |
| Reservation for Bank Premises | 300,000.00 | $5,230,000.00 |
| | | $ 156,379.57 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1930 | | 947,047.38 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward | | $1,103,426.95 |

CHARLES B. GORDON, *President*

W. A. BOG, JACKSON DODDS, *Joint General Managers*

* * *

*The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 114 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.*



RSC

## Security for Savings

Afforded by Canadian Government Bonds

The highest degree of safety is offered by Government Bonds, secured by the credit and taxing power of the Dominion of Canada. They form a considerable proportion of the revenue-producing assets of Banks and Insurance Companies, and are the basic investment of Trustees and Executors.

Dominion Government and Government-guaranteed Bonds are readily marketable. Present yields are the highest obtainable in many years.

We shall be pleased to submit offerings upon request.

**Royal Securities Corporation**
Limited

244 St. James Street, MONTREAL — 330 Bay Street, TORONTO 2

Halifax Saint John Quebec Ottawa Winnipeg Vancouver
Charlottetown Hamilton Regina Calgary Edmonton Victoria
St. John's, Nfld. New York London, Eng.

N-23



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Toronto.

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TORONTO

## DIVIDEND NOTICES

### The Royal Bank of Canada

**ANNUAL MEETING**

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, 1932, at 11 o'clock a.m.

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, December 1, 1931.

### The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND**

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd December, 1931.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th November, 1931.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

### Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

*Preferred Dividend No. 28*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% (being at the rate of 7% per annum) has been declared on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending December 31st, 1931, payable January 15th, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1931.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, November 24th, 1931.

### ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that quarterly dividend (No. 13) of 1¾% upon the outstanding preference shares of the Company has been declared, the said dividend to be payable on or after the first day of January, A.D. 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1931.

Notice is also given that quarterly dividend (No. 13) of Fifteen (15c) cents on the no par value common shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared in favour of shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1931, payable on and after the 31st day of December, A.D. 1931.

By order of the Board.
J. G. WALFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta, November 25, 1931.

### THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1931, making a total distribution of twelve per cent for the current year—the Dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1932, to Shareholders of record of 19th December, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 26th November, 1931.

### THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the no par value common stock of the Company has been declared for the three months ending January 31, 1932, payable on February 15, 1932, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on January 30, 1932.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 26, 1931.

### The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

**DIVIDEND NO. 142**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending December 31st, 1931, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

and that the same will be payable on or after Saturday, the second day of January, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 12th, 1931. The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from the close of business December 12th to the close of business December 31st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. G. WATSON,
General Manager.
Toronto, November 24th, 1931.

### The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the eighty-second quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum for the quarter ending November 30th, 1931, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of December, 1931, and that cheques will be mailed December 31st, 1931.

Books not closed.
By order of the Board.
D. A. WHITTAKER,
Vice-pres. & Sec'y-Treas.
Montreal, Que.,
November 23rd, 1931.

### The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the forty-fifth quarterly dividend of forty cents per share on the No Par Value Ordinary stock of the Company for the quarter ending November 30th, 1931, has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of December, 1931, and that cheques will be mailed December 31st, 1931.

Books not closed.
By order of the Board.
D. A. WHITTAKER,
Vice-pres. & Sec'y-Treas.
Montreal, Que.,
November 23rd, 1931.

## NOTICES

Accountant with several years' experience desires position with reliable firm. Best references supplied. Box 294, The Financial Post, Toronto

### Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

**HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL**

**Stock Transfer Department**

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of December, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of the dividend to become due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
H. W. K. HALE,
Secretary.

### Western Grain Company Limi ed

Firm offers to sell at a stated price Western Grain Company Limited first mortgage Bonds Series "A" up to $20,000 par value, will be received by the undersigned at 409 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, up to December 15th next. Offers may be made for the whole or any part of the above amount and must be good for acceptance up to December 31st, 1931. These Bonds are for sinking fund requirements and the Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the offers.

J. B. RENDALL,
Secretary.
November 27th, 1931.

### MANUFACTURER or IMPORTER

**Are you adequately represented in Western Canada?**

I live in and know the west—have qualifications and connections with distributors of wholesale grocery and confectionery lines, that would prove of value to any manufacturer or importer.

If you have a first rate proposition and reputation, my services are available. Can furnish as references the names of executives in substantial concerns in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

**Your reply will be forwarded to me from Box 300, The Financial Post, Toronto.**

## DIVIDEND NOTICES

### Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited

**Dividend Notice—Preference Stock**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-four cents (44c) per share on the paid up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1931, has been declared, payable on the 11th day of January, 1932, to Shareholders of record on the 26th day of December, 1931.

By order of the Board.
A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 30th, 1931.

### DAVID & FRERE, LIMITED

**Dividend Class "A" No. 14**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 25c per share has been declared on the No Par Value Class "A" Stock of the Company for the Quarter ending the 30th November, 1931, payable 15th December, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th November, 1931.

L. R. PHILIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

### SYLVANITE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

**DIVIDEND NO. 3**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a semi-annual dividend of two per cent (2%) on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared by the Directors of the Company payable December 31st, 1931, in United States funds to Shareholders of Record at the close of business December 5th, 1931.

All stock should be transferred into the name of the actual owner on or before December 5th, 1931, because the dividend will be distributed among the holders of record at the close of business on that date.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
W. S. WALTON,
Secretary.
TORONTO, November 28th, 1931.

### International Petroleum Company, Limited

**Notice of Dividend No. 31**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25c. United States Currency per share has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 15th day of December, 1931, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 31 at the following bank:—

City Bank Farmers Trust Company,
22 William St., New York, N.Y.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1931, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1931.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of December to 15th day of December, 1931, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

By order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
16th November, 1931.

Note: Coupons may be redeemed at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada, at the current buying rate for demand exchange on New York.

### Thetford Asbestos Exports Improve During October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shipments of asbestos from Thetford Mines during October last were 8,136 tons. This was 1,435 tons more than was shipped during the previous month, but a decrease of 564 tons compared with the corresponding month of last year.

No improvement is expected in the asbestos industry for the coming

**Canada Third Silver Producer**

Silver produced in Canada in 1930 totalled 26,443,823 ounces worth nearly $7,500,000. The Dominion ranks third among the silver producing countries.

# *Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry*

## MERSEY PAPER OUTPUT TO DATE SETS HIGH MARK

### Produce Nearly 140,000 Tons Since Commencement Two Years Ago

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Two years ago last week Mersey Paper Co., Liverpool, N.S., turned out its first roll of newsprint.

From November 27, 1929, to date, paper production of Mersey Paper has amounted to 138,489 tons, having a value of $7,409,734. Some 187,034 cords of Nova Scotia pulpwood have been used in manufacturing this amount of paper, and since the company's inception, approximately 334,005 cords of pulpwood have been contracted for throughout the province.

**Spent $20,000,000**

Total expenditures by the company in Nova Scotia up to this time have amounted to $20,646,031. When it is considered that the company uses Nova Scotia pulpwood, coal, limestone, paper mill dryer canvas and numerous other articles that must be counted in with the operation of the plant, and which are produced in the province or sold by Nova Scotians, the importance of the industry to the industrial welfare of the province is better appreciated.

**Sell to States**

While some of the company's tonnage is consumed in Nova Scotia, the major portion of it is shipped to the United States, principally to New York.

The task of transporting its United States shipments has been carried on by the company's own specially-constructed paper carrier, the T.S.S. "Markland." Since her introduction to this service, the "Markland" has made forty-five trips to New York, and has transported 125,111 tons of newsprint paper.

**Operating Surplus in 1930**

The initial financial statement of Mersey Paper Co., covering the year ended December 31, 1930, showed a total income of $852,922. After providing for depreciation and interest on bonds and loans, there remained a net profit of $172,702. This was in strong contrast to the operating income statements of other paper companies, which, in several instances, showed an operating loss.

The balance sheet as at the end of last year revealed total assets of $14,159,925, of which the plant, real estate, timber limits, ship, wharves and other fixed assets had a value of $12,700,225. Current assets totalled $1,403,191 and current liabilities $4,767,256. The latter consisted principally of bank loans under Section 88 of the Bank Act and an advance of $3,000,000 secured by first mortgage bonds.

To date the only public financing carried out by Mersey Paper consists of an issue of $2,000,000, 6 per cent general mortgage bonds, offered at the beginning of 1930 at 95 and accrued interest, together with a bonus of 5 shares of no par value common stock with each $1,000 bond.

## U. S. PERIODICALS ADVERTISING LOSS SHOWS LESSENING

### Returns for October Point to Betterment in Situation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A slight improvement in the October newspaper advertising linage figures over the September record, is noted in the returns compiled by Media Records as published by Editor and Publisher. The September return was a pronounced reaction from the progressive tendency which had prevailed since early in the year and the October comparison does not recover a great deal of the lost ground. The loss for October against the same month last year was 11.8 per cent, compared with 13.8 per cent in September and an average loss for the first ten months of 10.7 per cent.

Retail, general financial and classified advertising, made better comparisons in October than in September, while automotive fell into the usual between-season doldrums. Sundry linage in several cities made actual gains over the linage of last year, continuing the improvement which has been noted for five months.

**Results To Date**

Advertising linage for all classifications in October last totalled 176,707,154 lines, as against 200,390,316 lines for the corresponding month of 1930, a loss of 23,683,162 lines.

For the first ten months of 1931, advertising amounted to 1,622,201,824 lines. This compares with 1,816,727,816 lines for the same period of 1930, representing a loss of 194,525,992 lines.

The manner in which the advertising loss has been checked in recent months, is to be seen on examination of the returns for the first half of this year which showed an advertising linage of 1,011,721,207, compared with 1,138,536,494 lines in the first half of 1930, a loss of 126,815,287 lines. Thus for the last four months the loss in linage had only increased approximately 71,000,000 lines.

### New Brunswick Lumbering Outlook More Encouraging

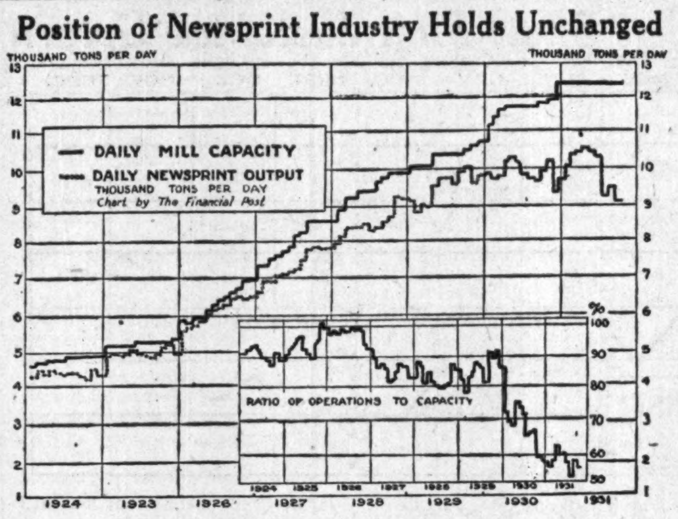
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Current reports from New Brunswick are to the effect that lumbering operations this season are likely to be more extensive than were at first anticipated.

Instead of the 67 million superficial feet which early in the season it was estimated would be cut during the winter, it is now believed by the operators that the cut will aggregate close to 125 million feet. In the last week or so several operators who had previously little intention of winter activity have sent crews into the woods.

The log lumber industry in addition to the getting out of lathwood is experiencing a revival, with the operators looking optimistically toward improved world markets.

### Position of Newsprint Industry Holds Unchanged




There has been little improvement in the operating status of the Canadian newsprint industry over the past two months. The returns for October, as charted on the above graph, reflect little change, while the returns for November are expected to show that production is still running well behind last year's figures.

## Publishers Do Not Favor Runaway Paper Market

### American Newspaper Publishers' Association Hear Views of Chandler on Current Situation in Paper Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Despite manufacturers' attempts to apply brakes through mutual sales companies and newsprint institutes, the prices of newsprint have skidded, slipped and slid from the Rolls Royce peak of 1920 to the new Ford level of 1932 quotations.

This is the manner in which W. G. Chandler, chairman of the American Newpaper Publishers' Association Newsprint Committee described the paper situation to delegates of the association at the annual convention in Los Angeles.

The report prepared by Mr. Chandler clearly sets forth the attitude of the publishers to the newsprint situation. As an organization, Mr. Chandler said, the publishers never have and never should attempt to name the price at which newsprint should be sold. At the same time he pointed out the danger of a run-away market in case of a price war among the manufacturers and said that a price recession of perhaps three, four or five dollars below 1931 contract levels, might serve to stabilize the market and give hard-pressed operators a breathing space to work out their problems.

**Text of Report**

In view of the importance of the attitude of the American publishers towards the establishment of newsprint prices, the complete report, submitted by Mr. Chandler, as detailed by Editor and Publisher, to the convention follows:

"An intelligible report of the newsprint situation must, of necessity, touch the high spots of the immediate past and consider the possibilities of the future.

"Despite manufacturers' attempts to apply brakes through mutual sales companies, and newsprint institutes, the prices of newsprint have skidded, slipped and slid from the Rolls Royce peak of 1920 to the new Ford level of 1932 quotations.

"The best brains of the industry have so far failed to check the downward trend. There is no effective artificial remedy for over-capacity, overcapitalization and declining consumption. After much conferring and delay, the leading manufacturers partially recognized their, and our, economic problem with an April, 1931, reduction of $5 per ton, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1931.

**Prices Are Down**

"This recognition of conditions has not served to stabilize price. Spot newsprint from North American and overseas mills has been constantly offered at prices $5 to $12 under contract prices.

"One large producer, operating under a receivership, has invited and accepted bids at prices materially below the market.

"Another major factor has offered cost plus contracts that seem certain to result in a 1932 price below their 1931 level.

**Competition is Keen**

"Competition between Eastern Canadian, Pacific Coast, and overseas producers has brought Texas, Alabama and Southwest prices below the Eastern market. Influenced, no doubt, by the surplus tonnages from Eastern Canada and overseas, seeking a Pacific Coast water delivery, the paper makers of the Northwest have repeatedly reduced their contract prices.

"Recently, George H. Mead, for many years a leader in newsprint making and sales, talked informally to A.N.P.A. members following a session of your board of directors and paper committee.

"To the uninformed bystander and to buyers of advertising, this record of reduced newsprint cost may well spell aid and comfort to publishers. But the falling figures of newsprint cost have been totally inadequate to offset the declines in advertising revenue.

"We have all learned the comparative inflexibility of our other operating costs.

"With rare exceptions, publishers do not welcome conditions that result in loss to investors and inadequate pay to workers in the newsprint industry. Demoralization of our source of supply predicates trouble for us.

"The manufacturers have stated their difficulties to us, and asked our help.

"As an organization, we never have, and never should, attempt to name the price at which newsprint should be sold.

**Runaway Market Evils**

"As individual purchasers, we may well consider the ultimate profit or loss to us involved in a runaway market. More than one important manufacturer has expressed the hope, if not the belief, that an orderly price recession to perhaps three, four, or even five dollars below 1931 contract levels might serve to stabilize the market, and give hard-pressed operators a breathing space to work out their problems. Leaders in newsprint making have stated to members of your committee that publishers have within their power the naming of 1932 prices. If that power were known to exist, it would not be used.

"Your committee has been meticulous in limiting its functions to the gathering and distribution of information, to representations to the manufacturers of the publishers' ability to pay, to recommending equitable forms of contract."

### Fort Frances Pulp Plant on Full Time

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plant operations of Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co., at Fort Frances, Ont., are on a full-time basis, with production about three-quarters of the rated capacity of 325 tons of newsprint daily. There are close to 320 men on the payrolls, and officials claim to have sufficient orders on hand to continue operations at the current rate until the beginning of May next.

The showing of Fort Frances is in distinct contrast to newsprint mills further east, which, in the main, are operating at less than 50 per cent of capacity, and with little likelihood of any marked improvement over the next two or three months.

## CANADIAN GOODS NEED WAREHOUSE IN LONDON, ENG.

### Canadian Gazette Probes Small Shop-keeper's Problem

Need of a large Canadian stockroom and warehouse in London, England, is put forward in an article in The Canadian Gazette recently, following enquiries at many of the leading London stores with a view to discovering how the supply situation can be improved from the point of view of the small shopkeeper.

That small shopkeepers should be able to restock with Canadian goods or obtain any line which they have not formerly handled at short notice, when demanded, appears to be one of the most pressing necessities involved in the distribution of Canadian goods in Great Britain at the present time.

**Only Big Stores Served**

Only the big stores can order in quantities sufficient to warrant importing goods direct with the Canadian producer. In their case, the necessity of placing orders for delivery two or three months ahead is not an unusual one, but it would form an additional handicap for the smaller retailer.

The very essence of trade in foodstuffs is quick turnover. What frequently happens, it is pointed out, is that some lady up from the country sees in a London store, or at an exhibition, some Canadian article that she likes. Returning home she finds it impossible to buy the same article locally, and the storekeeper finds no facilities for obtaining it in a reasonable time, if at all. With a central Canadian warehouse within reasonable distance local stores could supply any demand that might be made at very small trouble.

The manager of the Civil Service Supply Association in the Strand, one of the large retail distributing stores in London, is quoted as saying:

"There never was such an opportunity for Canada in this market as there is today. The public is insisting on Empire goods. It is a very serious proposition. While we can supply all that is asked for, the small retailer cannot possibly get the small quantity he requires.

"If Canada wants to increase her sale of food commodities here, this difficulty experienced by the small retailer must be removed."

**Stresses Difficulties**

An official of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society's Stores, where Canadian goods are always prominently displayed, stated that for the most part Canadian goods foodstuffs are first-rate, but emphasized the difficulty the small shopkeeper was experiencing in getting them in the quantities he could handle.

Bacon has only recently come on to the market again and it was declared to be excellent. Canadian exporters of this commodity were reminded, however, that continuity of supply was important. The same official stated that there was room in the market for turkeys and chickens if Canadian farmers cared to export.

## BRITISH TARIFF OF LITTLE HELP TO PAPER TRADE

### No Material Benefits Expected by Producers in Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Imposition of heavy tariff duties on imports by the British Government are not expected to lead to any material increase in the export of pulp and paper products from this country to the United Kingdom.

Owing to recent expansion in domestic manufacturing facilities, England is in a position to take care of virtually all of its own newsprint requirements. It does not manufacture from pulpwood to the finished product, however, groundwood and sulphite being imported in large quantities from Scandinavian mills.

**Pulp Tax Unlikely**

The Canadian producers of newsprint would not secure any material benefit unless a tariff were placed on the groundwood and sulphite pulp imports, but this is regarded as unlikely. Some newsprint is imported into England, but the amount is not overly large.

Makers of kraft and other types of wrapping paper, cartons, boxboard, etc., expect some additional business arising out of the new tariff regulations. Britain, of course, manufactures a fair proportion of its own requirements along these lines, but imports would indicate that a fair market might be developed.

Fine paper manufacturers are not expected to derive any benefits from the new tariff. Here again England largely supplies her own requirements. Specialty paper producers may benefit to some extent though the dollar volume of this business is not great.

## A. P. W. PAPER CO. PROFITS LIMITED

### September Quarterly Returns Show Small Operating Net Income

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net profits of the A. P. W. Paper Co. Inc., excluding its Canadian subsidiary, A. P. W. Pulp and Power Co., for the quarter ended September 30, 1931, was $53,967 after expenses, including interest, depreciation, etc.

A. P. W. Pulp and Power Co. Ltd., reports for the quarter ended September 30, 1931, net loss of $32,992 after expenses, interest, depreciation, etc.

In the previous year A. P. W. Paper Co. Inc., including A. P. W. Pulp and Power Co. reported for the quarter ended September 30, consolidated profits of $64,123 after all expenses, but before federal taxes.

**Details of Income**

Income account of A. P. W. Paper Co. for the quarter ended September 30, 1931, follows: net sales, $873,520; costs and expenses, $744,601; operating profits, $128,919; other income (net) $5,029; total income, $133,958; interest, $55,939; depreciation, $24,052; net profits, $53,967.

Income account of A. P. W. Pulp and Power Co. for the same quarter follows: net sales, $91,027; costs and expenses, $113,285; operating loss, $22,258; interest, etc., $4,825; depreciation, $5,909; net loss, $32,992.

### Asbestos Exports Gain in October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There was some improvement in the asbestos industry of Canada in October, judging from figures issued by the Government on exports during that month. Exports in the period were 6,483 tons valued at $316,088 compared with 5.167 tons of asbestos valued at $281,361 in September. In October, 1930, however, there were exported 8,550 tons of asbestos, having a valuation of $484,949.

Exports of asbestos sand and waste were marginally higher at 9,150 tons though well below figures for the same month last year which totalled 13,897 tons. The most marked gain in October was seen in exports of asbestos manufactures, which were 100 per cent higher than September, totalling $14,363. This figure compares with $16,165 in October, 1930.

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# Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

## Dom. Government Bonds Are Best Buy in Canada

### Principal, Interest and Sinking Fund Payments Have Always Been Met on the Dot—Domestic Over-subscription Makes Impressive Display of Canadian Solidarity and Solvency to the World

It has always been the consensus of opinion among experienced investors in Canada that Dominion Government bonds stand highest in the scale of investment safety in Canada. They are protected by the absolute power of the Government to tax by direct and indirect means all the revenues and possessions of every resident of Canada. The strong faith of Canadians in these bonds is further strengthened by the fact that there has been no default on Dominion Government bonds throughout all of Canada's history. There has never yet come a time when Canada has found it well to ask creditors of the Dominion Government to relieve it of even the lightest of its obligations. Interest, principal and sinking fund payments have always been ready at the desired time, and it is of the utmost importance to Canada to maintain that high reputation.

**Have High Repute**

On the New York City market and in London, Dominion Government bonds have attained a high reputation. The unblemished record of payments, the confidence always shown by Canadians in their own issues by over-subscribing them and the comparative lack of kite-flying in governmental or corporation policies have contributed to this desirable result. The fact that Canadians own most of the bonds representing their National debt has had a strong influence. Recently this faith has been a little dampened by the fact that the Canadian dollar has sunk to points from 10 to 15 per cent below par of the American dollar, but no authority in New York seriously fears that Canada will not meet gold bonds, interest and principal, at par in United States money.

But Dominion Government bonds fluctuate in price just as do all other securities and indeed everything purchasable on the face of the earth except, theoretically, gold. They have sold so high at various times in the history of Canada that they returned less than 3 per cent to the investor and they sold so low just after the war when money was scarce that investors at one time could get a yield of more than 6 per cent. Since 1920 Canada's credit has been getting higher and higher and Dominion Government bonds, in a time of increasing amounts of money available for investment, kept rising until two years ago many believed that the time was almost at hand when these bonds would once again be selling on a four per cent basis.

**Bargain Prices Again**

The stock market crash, the business depression that followed, the disturbances in exchange rates and serious international financial mix-ups resulting from the war have driven most securities to low levels, not because there was "dear" money but because confidence fell to quite a low ebb and people required extra inducements in price before they would buy even the best securities. Hence the last $150,000,000 issue closed November 30, was offered to give yields running from 5.12 to 5.17 per cent in order to meet the new situation. With bank savings running as high as $1,500,000,000 there has been a great deal of money owned by individual Canadians available for the loan. Over-subscription indicates surplus buying power which should have an important effect in maintaining a good market in the future.

Those who did not get bonds because they thought there was lots of time are still available as purchasers whenever some of those who bought desire to change their bonds into cash again. No one can say with certainty that Government bonds will not go lower but if they do they will become even more attractive than at present. Many believe that higher prices will be obtained as soon as business passes definitely into a more promising period than the present. Whatever be the outcome it is reasonable to hope that as business straightens out in the next five to ten years conditions will become increasingly more favorable to holders of these bonds.

**Bearer and Registered Bonds**

All the major decisions as to type of bond wanted have already been made by the buyers of the latest issue. "Interim certificates," made payable to bearer, will be issued to each investor showing exactly what amount the later definitive or permanent certificates will be for. Investors have indicated already whether or not they want these definitive certificates issued to bearer. If made payable to bearer there will be interest coupons attached so that through the whole life of the bonds the owner can clip the coupons at the regular interest dates and deposit them as though they were cash with his banker. If the bonds are "registered as to principal" at Ottawa, that means that the owner of the bonds will have his name upon them but that there will be interest coupons as in the case of bearer bonds, and he may cash or deposit the coupons as they fall due. If "fully registered bonds" are chosen, then the investor will receive a permanent certificate but there will be no coupons attached because the Government will pay both interest and principal when due by cheque from Ottawa.

**Keep Bonds Safe**

These are important distinctions for the new investor. The bonds just sold will later appear on the market and he can choose whichever bonds meet his need best. If he wants to hold the bonds to maturity and he has a definite, fixed address which he expects will be the same to maturity of the bonds, he would get a decided advantage from having fully registered bonds as no one but himself could possibly receive the cheques and cash them. If he expects to sell them soon, however, he would not choose this type of bond but rather the bond made payable to bearer because bearer bonds can change hands without notice. There is no delay while change of ownership is registered as in the case of registered and fully registered bonds.

The owner, however, must have facilities for safe-keeping of bearer bonds as otherwise he stands in grave danger of losing them. A $500 bond is only less negotiable than $500 worth of gold, bank or Dominion notes and a potential thief should not be given too great opportunities.

**Bonds up to $100,000**

Remembering that Government bonds fluctuate somewhat in value in almost direct ratio to money rates, a purchaser will select short term or long term bonds according to his calculations as to when he will need the money. If he wants a certain sum of money in five years, then he cannot do better than take the 5 per cent 5-year bonds just issued due November 15, 1936. On that date he would get $100 for every $99.25 now invested no matter what prevailing quotations for Government bonds then might be and get $5 each year on each such amount as well in the meantime. But if he wanted to get his money safely invested for as long a period as possible so that he would not later have the trouble of finding suitable investments, then he will buy a bond which will be paid off in ten, fifteen, 20 or even 30 years. He can get bonds in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and multiples of $1,000 up to $100,000. The Dominion Government bonds at $100 give an opportunity for the small investor to start a safe investment policy which is not too common. Bonds are usually $500 and $1,000 and $500 bonds are not too common.

Bonds have greater value in a time of declining commodity prices such as has recently been experienced. They call for a fixed return from year to year, and this fixed amount buys more as prices drop.

### Canada Permanent

One of my customers who holds an accumulative debenture in Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp., was recently asking me my opinion as to the strength of said corporation. In other words, he was wondering if he would be well advised to cash his debenture and invest in Government bonds.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. had total assets of $69,321,288 at the end of 1930, and of this amount mortgages accounted for $55,205,720. The total liabilities to the public amounted to $53,644,580, including nearly $15,000,000 of deposits and most of the rest in debentures. The company has been issuing debenture stocks since 1887 and has been issuing increasing amounts in recent years. Assets have also been growing including not only mortgages but bonds and stocks and cash exceeding $2,250,000. The company was incorporated in 1855 as the Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society and is regarded by financial men as being very strong.

### Brazilian

Please advise as to Brazilian bought at $20 for a hold. Would you pick up more at today's price?

Brazilian Traction has been selling at such a low price because the future for the next year or so in Brazil is difficult to judge. It is a country of great resources, but the disturbed political, financial and commercial situation at present, and the fluctuating nature of the exchange in consequence makes one slow to prophesy. However, the company has managed to earn dividends up to the present.

The company is doing well so far as Brazilian money is concerned. It is the difficulty of changing this money into dollars which is against the stock. As business conditions grow better and the exchange gets on a stable basis, the position of this company should be immensely improved.

### B. C. Power Corp.

I hold several shares of B. C. Power Corp. "A" stock. Can you give me some information regarding earnings in the current year and your opinion of the outlook for the future?

British Columbia Power Corp. serves a territory which has shown expansion in recent years. Earnings in the first two months of the current year which began July 1, were about 11 per cent below those of the same period in 1930, but this was due to general business conditions, and profits should improve when industrial activity returns to normal. The company is increasing its generating facilities, and is in a good position to take care of any increase in demand for power. The "A" shares, which earned $2.44 a share in the last fiscal year are well regarded.

### Dominion Tar

A year or two ago I bought some shares of Dominion Tar and Chemical Co., which have not shown much activity. In what light should the company be regarded; do you think it will do well in the future?

The position of Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. common stock has been strengthened in recent years by substantial additions to the company's property. Extension to existing creosoting units, acquisition of new ones, construction of a fibre conduit plant, and finally completion of a new chemical unit in Toronto are examples of expansion undertaken while the company has also taken steps to consolidate its activities, and weld the whole organization closer together. A considerable portion of Dominion Tar's revenue is derived from the sale of creosoted railway ties, a division of its business which has shown some contraction as a result of the existing railway situation; on the other hand, increasing diversification of output should tend to stabilize in the future. The company is active in all parts of Canada, and its strong industrial position may eventually find greater reflection in earnings.

### Bathurst

I have seen announcements in the paper regarding the proposal to consolidate the Canadian newsprint companies. Will Bathurst be taken into this merger and on what basis?

At the moment the newsprint discussions are only in the preliminary stages and no concrete agreements have been entered into in regard to the proposed merger. If it is possible, it is proposed to bring together the major producers, which will make for an organization controlling about one-half of the total North American newsprint plant capacity. There is no assurance that such a deal will be effected, and, at the moment, discussions have not reached the point of determining which mills will be brought into the consolidation. The situation surrounding Bathurst, therefore, remains unchanged for the time being.

### Dominion Alloy

Could you give me some information regarding the Dominion Alloy Steel Corporation, Ltd.? Is it a going concern? I enclose a circular sent us lately. We have some shares of preferred in this company and would like to find out how it stands now.

The Dominion Alloy Steel Corp. is a going concern, but has not paid dividends since its formation. The company was over-capitalized and the recent reorganization was intended to reduce the outstanding capital so as to put the balance sheet in a more favorable position. Shareholders approved the cutting down of the preferred par value, according to the report sent out by the company, the elimination of deferred dividends and the cumulative feature of the preferred stock. All of the old common stock was to be eliminated entirely and new common stock is now being issued at five cents a share to take its place.

The hope expressed by the management was that with the reorganization the company might be able to pay dividends on the new preference shares which had the par value reduced from $10 to $4 and the percentage of return increased from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. That is, instead of 6 per cent on $10 the rate payable would be 8 per cent on $4, which means that the annual rate per share is reduced from 60 cents to 32 cents per share. Even payment of this latter amount must depend on the company improving its position through new money which it was stated had been arranged and the making of additional profit by reason of expansion based on recent tariff help given.

Just what prospects there may be for payment of dividends on the preferred stock will depend on whether the company realizes its expectations. For that reason it will be important for shareholders to get a complete financial statement for the present year and for 1932 as well.

### Quebec Telephone

Would appreciate a review of the position of Quebec Telephone & Power Co., in which organization I hold a few shares.

The immediate outlook for Quebec Telephone & Power Co. is indefinite. During the year ended December 31, this company reported a net profit of $32,644, which compares with class "A" dividends of $29,440. It might be pointed out that originally this company paid $1.60 a share on the class "A" stock. This payment was made for one year and on April 1, 1930, the dividend was reduced to 80 cents a share, while on the same date in 1931, the dividend was passed.

Quebec Telephone controls a number of small telephone properties in the Lower St. Lawrence region. The system interconnects with the Bell Telephone Co. and the New Brunswick Telephone Co. There was talk of the property being sold to the Bell Telephone Co., but nothing definite ever came of this move.

### Power Corp.

Will you be good enough to give me a short survey of the position of Power Corp. of Canada and what it did during the past year?

Power Corp. of Canada in the year ended June 30, 1931, earned $1.84 a share on its common stock, as against dividend payments of $2 a share.

Power Corp. of Canada controls through stock ownership a number of utility properties operating in Canada and also has substantial interest in B. C. Power, Winnipeg Electric, Foreign Power Securities, Southern Canada Power, and Montreal Island Power. Also it has heavy investments in bonds, preferred and common stocks of companies in the United States and Canada. Due to its extensive investment portfolio the company is vulnerable in times like these. This is evident from the fact that income has been affected, more particularly the profit on sale of securities.

At June 30 last, the company showed on its books investments of $29,391,672 and advances to and common stocks of affiliated companies of $17,094,418. After taking into consideration the amount at the credit of the investment reserve, the combined value of the investments and common stocks of affiliated companies and other investments, based on available market quotations or estimated values at June 30, 1931, was $4,662,609 less than the book value shown by the balance sheet.

### Shawinigan

I hold a few shares of Shawinigan stock, purchased at higher levels, and am uncertain as to whether or not I should sell. Would you be good enough to give me your views on the position of this company?

Shawinigan Water and Power Co. is one of the largest producers of hydro-electric energy in Canada. Its record over the past fifteen or twenty years has been a favorable one, but developments of late have not been so re-assuring to shareholders. Earning power has been affected by the unfavorable industrial conditions in the territory it serves. A short time ago it was found necessary to reduce the dividend on the common stock from $2.50 to $2. It is now expected that the financial statement for 1931 will show that the present dividend will be covered, or, at least, not far short of the $2 mark.

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# Mining Enquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from mining enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

### British Matachewan

I have been holding some stock in British Matachewan for a good many years. I would be obliged if you will tell me in what camp it is and whether any properties in this camp are working and what the chances are for the future.

British Matachewan Gold Mines owns 520 acres in Powell township, Matachewan area, Ontario, but has been idle for many years following a diamond drilling campaign.

After many years of idleness owing to lack of finances and inconclusive results met in early days, this area is again humming following a spectacular gold find in Bannockburn township a year ago, at the Ashley property. While it is too soon to reach a conclusion as to its possibilities, the Ashley property under exploration by the Mining Corp. is developing in an interesting manner and on its development will depend to a great extent the future activity in the area.

No work has been undertaken by the British Matachewan Gold Mines as they are without funds. At the present time the company is awaiting development on adjacent properties.

### Bethwain Oil

I am solicited by salesmen to switch my Teck-Hughes stock into Bethwain Oil. Salesmen claim the latter has great possibilities and will make a more profitable investment. Will you please give me some particulars as to facts?

Bethwain Oils Ltd. was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1929 to develop oil leases in the Wainwright area, Alberta. The Wainwright area in which Bethwain holds property has been known for several years and is not favorably regarded by some of our leading oil geologists as a field of importance. Although it has seen considerable development in past years, today there is no commercial production being taken from the entire field and not one company that was promoted to develop the area has met with financial success although oil has been encountered in some of the wells drilled.

In your holdings of Teck-Hughes you have a proven mine with definite known resources, paying a high yield. While it is impossible to forecast the future possibilities of the mine, the immediate present earnings of the company seem secure as it has sufficient ore definitely proven up to ensure the continuance of the present earnings for some years.

In Teck-Hughes you have an investment that has proven profitable and the stock is easily marketable at prices quoted from day to day. Bethwain is not easily marketable and at the present time holds no attraction from an immediate earnings viewpoint.

### Montbec Mines

We should appreciate anything which you may be able to give us with regard to the present standing of the Montbec Mines, which we understand was later taken over by the Sudbury Northern Mining Co., Ltd.

Montbec Mines, Ltd., was incorporated in 1928 as a successor to the Montbec Syndicate, owning 12 claims in Montbray township, Ont. In 1930 the company sold its property to the Sudbury Northern Mining Co., in consideration of a block of stock. Both companies are in need of financing before work can proceed.

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Reserve Fund .... $ 18,904,630
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# Insurance for Buyer and Seller

## POLICY LOANS IN SIX MONTHS UP $48,500,000

### Insurance Blue Book Gives Comparative Figures for 10 Years

## REPAYMENTS GOOD

### Surrenders Were Heavy, Though Not Excessive in Proportion to Loans Outstanding

Policy loans made by Canadian life insurance companies during the first six months of the present year agregated $48,579,088, compared with approximately $43,000,000 during the same period last year and $88,500,000 for the whole year 1930, according to figures compiled by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, and appearing in the recently published 1930 "blue book."

These figures cover the entire operations of Canadian companies, both inside and outside Canada, and a full comparison with the past 10 years is afforded by the following table. This shows the volume of loans made in between January 1 and June 30, and between July 1 and December 31 of each year.

**Policy Loans Made**
Canadian Companies—Whole Business

| Year: | First half | Last half |
|---|---|---|
| 1931 | 48,579,088 | ........ |
| 1930 | 42,910,452 | 45,653,262 |
| 1929 | 36,924,408 | 42,102,375 |
| 1928 | 32,445,614 | 26,668,721 |
| 1927 | 23,049,538 | 23,498,945 |
| 1926 | 22,904,013 | 22,451,186 |
| 1925 | 18,700,215 | 19,501,172 |
| 1924 | 16,802,607 | 23,374,129 |
| 1923 | 15,107,122 | 21,548,778 |
| 1922 | 16,129,075 | 19,548,109 |
| 1921 | 10,661,218 | 12,764,254 |
| 1920 | 6,962,034 | 9,433,844 |

**Repayments**

Repayments of loans, prior to termination of policy, made during the first half of this year, amounted to $14,524,706, while a further $12,250,000 was liquidated by surrenders. Repayments in the corresponding period of 1930, prior to termination of policy, totalled approximately $13,000,000, and for the whole year, slightly over $26,000,000.

The percentage of repayments of loans to new loans made in the past five years is shown in the following table:

**New Loans and Repayments**

| Year: | Loans made $ | Loans repaid† $ | Ratio % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931* | 48,579,088 | 14,524,706 | 29.90 |
| 1930 | 88,563,714 | 26,162,039 | 29.54 |
| 1929 | 79,026,783 | 21,994,408 | 27.83 |
| 1928 | 59,114,335 | 18,336,781 | 31.02 |
| 1927 | 46,548,483 | 16,969,135 | 36.45 |
| 1926 | 45,355,199 | 14,294,247 | 31.52 |

*For six months only.
†Prior to termination.

From the above it will be noted that repayments during the current year have been well sustained in comparison with other recent years, and have indeed been in higher proportion to loans made than in either of the two preceding years, and are probably no worse than normal in this regard.

**Surrenders High**

Repayment through surrenders, however, are appreciably higher, as might be expected under the prevailing conditions, the total of these amounting to $12,266,319 for the first six months this year as against $8,178,965 for the same period in 1930, $7,776,875 in 1929, and $5,705,792 in 1928.

Comparative figures for whole years are as follows:

**Loans Repaid by Surrenders**

| Year: | First half $ | Second half $ | Total $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 | 12,266,319 | ........ | ........ |
| 1930 | 8,178,965 | 19,547,253 | 18,726,218 |
| 1929 | 7,776,875 | 9,323,062 | 17,099,937 |
| 1928 | 5,705,,792 | 7,418,534 | 13,124,326 |
| 1927 | 5,309,569 | 6,266,730 | 11,576,299 |
| 1926 | 4,930,065 | 6,271,038 | 11,201,103 |

## Post Article Quoted For Annuity Stand

Tribute was paid to The Financial Post for its campaign early this year against the Government annuity activities by the executive committee of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association at the recent annual meeting of that body.

The report of the executive committee quoted a long extract from The Post which fired the first shot in the campaign against the unfair annuity proposals. This was taken up by the life companies who subsequently named a committee to make representations to the Government.

As an outcome of these activities a bill was later passed amending the Government Annuities Act by limiting the amount of the annuities to $1,200 in place of $5,000, the former maximum.

## SYDENHAM DEAL RATIFIED ON 24th

### Wawanesa Mutual Finally Takes Over Ontario Fire Co.

Sydenham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Owen Sound, has amalgamated with the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. of Manitoba, for the purpose of reinsuring all of the risks of the former company.

This action on the part of the Sydenham Mutual has been under consideration for some time, and the agreement was unanimously ratified by the policyholders at a special general meeting held in Owen Sound on November 24. The present office of the Sydenham Mutual in Owen Sound is being continued as a branch office of the Wawanesa Mutual.

Evan T. MacDonald, manager of the Sydenham Mutual, is being retained by the Wawanesa Mutual as district manager, and the board of directors of the Sydenham Mutual is retained as a district advisory board. The members of this board are: A. S. Donald, president; Malcolm Cameron, vice-president; J. A. Lemon, 2nd vice-president; Hon. E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario; Victor Porteous, M.P.; Jas. Gardner, former president; L. E. Bowes, Neil McDonald, Harry Carson, Chas. Lipsett, Jas. Wilson, Hugh McKay, George Carnahan, Jos. Dobie, and A. F. Pedlar.

This is the third mutual taken over by the Wawanesa since coming into Ontario last year, the other two being the Nichol Mutual with head office at Fergus, Ontario, and the Osgoode Mutual with head office at Kenmore, Ontario.

## ASSET ANALYSIS OF LIFE COMPANY INDICATES TREND

### October Statement Manufacturers' Life Shows More Govt. Bonds

Publication by Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. of its investments as at October 31, 1931, reveals an increase of nearly $6,000,000 in its total ledger assets since the end of last year.

Of the five general headings under which assets are grouped, the most notable increase has occurred in holdings of government, or government guaranteed municipal bonds, these having increased in the ten months period nearly $4,500,000 to $45,659,736. Policy and non-forfeiture loans are over $2,000,000 higher at $21,755,791.

Real estate holdings are shown at about $240,000 higher, while preferred and common stocks held have a value of $1,941,706 as against the amount of $2,777,880 shown at December 31 last.

Comparison of the various items and the relation they bear to total assets appear in the appended table. Changes in the percentage of items to total indicate recent tendencies in investment distribution.

**Distribution of Investments**

| | Assets Oct. 31, 1931 | % of Total | Dec. 31 %† |
|---|---|---|---|
| Real estate* | 2,637,303 | 2.43 | 2.33 |
| Pref. & com. stks. | 2,777,880 | 2.57 | 1.89 |
| Policy loans | 21,755,792 | 20.09 | 18.99 |
| First mtges. | 35,449,500 | 32.74 | 35.71 |
| Govt. & mun. bonds | 27,586,012 | 25.48 | 22.55 |
| Other bonds | 18,073,723 | 16.69 | 17.71 |
| Sundry | ........ | .... | .82 |
| | $108,280,210 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

*Including head office building.
†To Dec. 31, total assets of $102,535,372.

**Heads Life Officers**

G. CECIL MOORE
Newly elected president of Canadian Life Officers' Association.

## Social Insurance Hazards Emphasized By Actuary

### H. H. Wolfenden, in Survey of National Insurance Schemes, Urges Necessity of Actuarial Considerations

That the government institute and sponsor a careful collation of all available material relating to unemployment and health insurance by a body of insurance experts before adopting any definite proposal or enacting any legislation in this regard, was the strong recommendation made by H. H. Wolfenden, F.I.A., F.A.S., F.S.S., in an address delivered before the Life Officers Association at the annual meeting in Toronto recently.

Dealing briefly with the outstanding aspects of social insurance schemes, Mr. Wolfenden stressed the point that any plan which attempts to alleviate unemployment merely by national insurance without dealing with some of the causes of unemployment attacks the problem from the wrong end. Being purely a palliative it carried the danger of tending, at great cost, to merely distract attention from the much more urgent need of preventing unemployment. It was reassuring to know, however, that Mr. Bennett has referred publicly several times to the necessity for obtaining actuarial advice which had not been the case in the inauguration of the Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowance legislation.

**Borrowed Plans Will Not Do**

Many advocates of social insurance plans in Canada, Mr. Wolfenden continued, derive their economic inspiration from Great Britain. Conditions there are so fundamentally different that it might be quite unsound to copy, even with modifications, the principal features of the legislation of that country. The scattered, and largely agricultural population of Canada, combined with the extreme seasonal fluctuations, would make administration of any health or unemployment insurance scheme very difficult. There exists no notion-wide system, like the Friendly Society in Great Britain, which could be used as a nucleus of a national plan, while there did exist a spirit of individual initiative and independence which was the very antithesis of governmental paternalism.

**Induces Malingering**

"The first of these is that the assumption by prospective beneficiaries that the state is entirely responsible for the ultimate financial sufficiency of any scheme of state insurance, and that its resources are unlimited, inevitably produces an unethical attitude on the part of such beneficiaries—to a far greater extent than would ever result, under existing rules of human conduct, if those beneficiaries were dependent solely upon their own contributions and their own funds.

"Secondly, these national plans almost invariably proceed upon the basis that the employer shall pay, say two-fifths, that the state shall pay, say one-fifth, and that the employee —who, it must be remembered, is the prospective beneficiary — shall contribute merely the remaining two-fifths.

"Such a principle raises at once a fundamental and extremely important question of social-economic ethics. In addition to the obvious fact that it is by no means demonstrable that the employer either is or ought to be responsible for any such proportion as two-fifths—particularly in the case of health insurance — it does not appear reasonable to hope that any national scheme can be operated without extensive malingering and lowering of morale when the prospective beneficiaries contribute only such a minor portion of the cost of the benefits which they alone receive.

**"Lower Cost" Fictitious**

"Thirdly, compulsory state insurance, however honestly it may be administered—and in Great Britain the honesty of the administration certainly cannot be questioned—does not result, as so many people think, in any reduction in the costs of the insurance. The organization for 'solicitation' under voluntary insurance is simply replaced, in a state scheme, by an equally expensive or even larger organization for 'compulsion,' involving the tabulating and checking not only of the individual contributors as in voluntary insurance, but also of their employers as well—who, however, perform the work of collecting agents without any remuneration whatsoever.

"The so-called 'lower cost' of a state scheme is thus simply a different cost, which, if it were accurately measurable, would be found to be at least as large as the different type of 'solicitation' cost of voluntary plans.

"Lastly the suggestion that sickness and unemployment insurance schemes provide suitable remedies for illness and unemployment approaches the problem with the object of relieving their effects instead of preventing their occurrence, and thus attacks the problem after instead of before the troubles have arisen."

**Fluctuating Causes**

He went on to point out the enormous cost of national unemployment plans in Great Britain and Germany, finding a grave warning to Canada in the alarming extent to which tremendous deficits have been incurred in those systems, resulting from the pressure of beneficiaries and politicians who ignore the fact that compensatable unemployment, however defined — and definition is a matter of dispute—is dependent upon innumerable widely fluctuating causes for which a sound statistical basis cannot be formulated.

In connection with national health insurance plans, Mr. Wolfenden stated that here, too, there were certain special aspects that receive inadequate attention from taxpayers, who appear to forget not only their responsibility in shaping legislation of this kind, but also the very large extent to which their taxes may be appropriated for such purposes.

## Bank Chat

**Canadian Bank of Commerce** announces the following branch changes and appointments:

BRANTFORD, ONT.—H. I. Millar, manager at Port Arthur, has been appointed manager.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT, CALGARY—J. G. Duthie has been appointed audit officer.

CORNWALL, ONT.—R. H. Stinson, inspector at Montreal, has been appointed manager.

CRANBERRY, B.C. — This subagency will be open on Thursday of each week, instead of Tuesday as at present.

KING & WELLINGTON, HAMILTON, ONT.—C. F. A. Gregory, manager at Brantford, has been appointed manager.

KITCHENER, ONT.—G. L. Waugh, manager at King & Wellington, Hamilton, has been appointed manager.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE., MONTREAL —To be closed Nov. 30 instant and the business transferred to Rosemount, Montreal, branch.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL.—A. F. Garland, inspector at Regina, has been appointed inspector.

PLUM COULEE, MAN.—Will be closed on Dec. 1.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—J. H. Dobbie, manager at Kitchener, has been appointed manager.

COLLEGE & DOVERCOURT, TORONTO.—W. S. Benson, manager at Cornwall, has been appointed manager.

SUNNYSIDE, TORONTO. — Commencing Dec. 1, this branch will be on an independent basis. E. M. Davidson will be in charge.

YONGE & ERSKINE, TORONTO.—C. W. Ball has been appointed manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL announces the appointment of C. H. Harris, formerly manager of the bank's branch at Wallaceburg, to the superintendent's office at Toronto.

# Current Events in Banking World

## EMPIRE CURRENCY BROUGHT TO FORE BY BANK OFFICIAL

### Sir Jas. Woods Discusses Common Empire Unit at Annual Meet

That leading Canadian bankers are seriously considering the possibility of tying Canadian currency to an empire system was emphasized by the thought-provoking reference made to this important banking problem by Sir James Woods in addressing the annual meeting of the Imperial Bank last week. On Oct. 31, Sir James completed 15 years of service on the board of directors of the bank, of which he has for many years been vice-president. He has now retired.

In throwing out for consideration the possibility of empire currency as one way in which the present extraordinary situation might be turned to good account inter-imperially, Sir James pointed out that a restandardization of empire currencies at a uniform discount would have important advantages in that it would become a virtual additional tariff wall around the British Empire and might not cost Canada any greater price than she has paid thus far while operating as an independent nation.

**Enlarges on Possibility**

His remarks in this connection were as follows:

"How may the extraordinary present-day situation be turned to good account inter-Imperially? Would it be practical to have a revaluation of Empire currency, so that the currencies of all parts of the Empire might be on a parity of exchange? It is difficult to forecast what the result would be. It is a matter for experts in international finance to pass upon, but it is a thought I should like to leave with you. May I enlarge upon it briefly?

"The gold standard was devised and successfully operated at a time in which the movement of goods and gold was fairly free from restriction by tariff walls and financial legislation. In the last decade, the changed conditions make very difficult any automatic working of a gold standard. Prior to the revaluation of Empire currency, our financial leaders and our economists would have to devise new rules for the control of this operation.

"If the desirability of an Empire economic unit be accepted as a point of view, the immediate task would be the determination of the extent to which the Empire is self-sufficient in terms of raw materials or available capital, and the extent to which the Empire must sell or buy in outside markets. If it be accepted that we should buy and sell as far as possible within the Empire, the restandardization would have to be carried out in such a way as would further this end.

"If the restandardization were at a uniform discount, both the immediate and long range effects might well be a marked increase in intra-Empire trade and a decrease of the trade with the United States and other countries continuing on the old gold standard basis. It would increase the demand for intra-Empire financing; it would cut down the imports from extra-Empire countries; it would become a virtual additional tariff wall around Empire trade. The Dominion might have to pay some price to achieve this, but it is doubtful if the price would be any greater than what we have thus far paid while operating as an independent nation."

In commenting on the position of the bank at the present time, A. E. Phipps, general manager of the bank pointed out that the bank now operated 227 branches, that its total staff now numbered 1,529 as against 1,493 a year ago and that shareholders totalled 2,520, an increase of 72 over last year. Of this total 350 were resident in the United States.

## Brand New Coins Brighten Up Trade

One bright feature about the present adverse exchange situation between Canada and the United States is the fact that it is giving Canadians thousands of dollars worth of sparkling new five, ten and twenty-five cent pieces to jingle in their pockets.

The reason for this sudden appearance of brand new currency is the withdrawal of thousands of dollars worth of United States silver coins which usually circulate freely in Canada particularly in the summer and fall after the annual influx of tourists from U.S.A. The fact that U.S. currency is at a premium has caused banks and individuals to collect U.S. silver and ship it or carry it across the border. This has been done to such an extent that there has not been sufficient Canadian silver to meet the ordinary demands of trade with the result that new coinage minted in 1929, 1930 and 1931 is being freely circulated.

## Bank of Montreal Closes Mexican Units

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Bank of Montreal branches in Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, have been closed. Bank officials are reported as saying that no particular significance attaches to this decision. The two branches have proved unprofitable and have been closed accordingly.

## SUBNORMAL GAIN IN BANK DEBITS

### After Seasonal Adjustment October Figure Shows 22 p.c. Drop

Cash transfers in the form of bank debits at the clearing centres of Canada were at a relatively low level in October, totalling $2,587,000,000, at which the increase over September of $136,000,000 was considerably less than the normal for the season. After seasonal adjustment, in fact, a decline of 21.8 per cent is represented.

As compared with October, 1930, the decline was 28.5 per cent, this being distributed over the 32 clearing centres with the exception of Fort William.

For the first ten months this year debits throughout Canada were 18.1 per cent below the corresponding period in 1930, dropping nearly 5½ billion dollars to $26,107,000,000. British Columbia showed the largest recession, going back 24.6 per cent. The prairie provinces were down 22.5 per cent, Quebec 19.2 per cent with $8,976,000,000, Ontario 14.3 per cent with $11,049,000,000, and the maritime provinces 9.2 per cent.

## Weekly Bank Clearings

| Eastern Cities | Nov. 27, 1930 | Nov. 26, 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Halifax | $ 2,994,981 | $ 2,381,398 |
| Saint John | 2,012,828 | 2,099,454 |
| Quebec | 6,146,757 | 5,287,987 |
| Montreal | 109,457,593 | 92,058,104 |
| Ottawa | 6,716,851 | 6,365,013 |
| Kingston | 724,956 | 735,424 |
| Peterboro' | 800,399 | 681,854 |
| Toronto | 94,253,236 | 85,406,018 |
| Hamilton | 5,156,384 | 4,081,311 |
| Kitchener | 1,086,252 | 931,689 |
| Brantford | 985,671 | 882,736 |
| London | 2,600,671 | 2,599,401 |
| Chatham | 733,830 | 534,954 |
| Windsor | 3,339,559 | 2,179,278 |
| Sarnia | 592,775 | 471,800 |
| Sudbury | 948,056 | 604,481 |
| Moncton | 812,423 | 703,423 |
| **Western Cities** | **Nov. 27, 1930** | **Nov. 26, 1931** |
| Fort William | $ 904,970 | $ 749,566 |
| Winnipeg | 51,052,865 | 67,973,686 |
| Moose Jaw | 1,029,326 | 628,264 |
| Regina | 4,970,360 | 3,883,833 |
| Saskatoon | 2,236,041 | 1,899,848 |
| Prince Albert | 412,654 | 338,026 |
| Edmonton | 4,635,972 | 4,337,971 |
| Calgary | 8,649,749 | 7,392,435 |
| Medicine Hat | 335,386 | 21,003 |
| Lethbridge | 529,376 | 334,903 |
| New Westminster | 709,338 | 498,347 |
| Vancouver | 21,744,704 | 14,623,026 |
| Victoria | 1,964,806 | 1,553,436 |

## Royal Bank Names New Executive Officers

H. G. HESLER
Formerly inspector on head office staff, who has been appointed general inspector at head office.

G. F. TOWERS
Who now becomes assistant general manager, having been promoted from the post of chief inspector.

J. MUIR
Manager of the main Winnipeg branch, who moves up to the position of general inspector at head office.

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Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
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President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
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SECOND SECTION

# THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXIV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 5, 1931 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 49

## ANGLIN-NORCROSS PLAN REORGANIZE ON MODERN BASIS

### Montreal Building Firm Will Distribute Part of Cumulated Surplus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Modernization of its corporate structure and distribution among shareholders of a part of the accumulated surplus, are the objects of Anglin-Norcross directors in submitting to shareholders of Anglin-Norcross Ltd. a reorganization plan. No new financing is involved in the reorganization.

**Plan Has Proposed**

Following is the proposed programme as outlined by president J. P. Anglin, in a special letter to shareholders:

"After careful deliberation, your directors have decided that the time is now ripe for a reorganization of the company in order both to modernize its corporate structure and to permit of the distribution among the shareholders of a part of the accumulated surplus, without in any way curtailing the operation of the business.

**Redeem Preferred Shares**

"The general plan to be followed comprises the sale of all the assets, business and undertaking of your company to a new corporation with a Federal charter, the immediate distribution of the proceeds of the sale among the shareholders, and the surrender of the company's charter. The consideration to be received by the company from the new corporation will be sufficient to enable the company to repay in cash to the holders of the preferred shares the par value of their shares and accrued dividends, and to distribute among the holders of the common shares in respect of each share now held ten fully paid 5 per cent non-cumulative redeemable preferred shares of $10 each and one fully paid common share without par value of the new corporation, together with approximately $50 in cash.

**Issue Two Stocks**

"The only stock to be issued at this time in the new corporation will be the preferred and common distribution, as above mentioned, on the present 6,560 common shares of Anglin-Norcross Limited.

"The new corporation will organize, and will control through entire stock ownership, subsidiary provincial companies in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and also a subsidiary company to operate the granite plant now owned by your company at Iberville."

**Strong Liquid Position**

The balance sheet of Anglin-Norcross as at February 28 last showed total assets of $2,906,497. Current assets of $2,412,889 exceeded current liabilities of $1,528,787, by approximately $900,000. Fixed assets were carried on the books at the nominal figure of $493,608. Reserves of $669,407 are shown on the balance sheet, of which depreciation accounts for $219,457, contingencies, $150,000 and general reserve, $300,000.

Regular dividends have been paid on the preferred stock, while $2 a share was paid on the common stock last year.

**Fair Volume of Work**

Anglin-Norcross was in a satisfactory position at the beginning of the current fiscal year in so far as volume of work is concerned. Work carried over from last year included the new Bank of Montreal building in Ottawa, Park Avenue station for the electric railway in Montreal, Monetary Times Building and the Botany Building in Toronto, and the Civic Hospital in Saint John, N.B.

## No Change In Line-up Of Hudson Bay Stores

### Governor of Company States Neither Sale Nor Transfer to Any New Company Contemplated

No change is contemplated in the ownership or management of the Hudson Bay Co.'s departmental stores, according to a statement made by P. Ashley Cooper, governor of the company, upon leaving for England recently at the conclusion of an extended visit to the Dominion during which he made a tour of the company's properties in Canada.

Mr. Cooper stated specifically that no financial groups have been negotiating for the purchase of the company's departmental stores, and, further, that no steps have been taken to form any new company, either to handle the stores or any other of the main departments of the company.

**Canadian Management**

In the course of his statement, Mr. Cooper further declared:

"The policy of the Hudson's Bay Company is to have the control of Canadian operations in Canada. The arrangements for bringing this about have been completed and are actually in operation. Its undertaking is today run from Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg, where the Canadian committee, under the chairmanship of George W. Allen, K.C., and the general manager, P. A. Chester, have their headquarters. They have the very fullest powers for dealing with the affairs of the company.

"A prosperous Hudson's Bay Company is very important for the welfare of Western Canada. (a) The Hudson's Bay Company is one of the largest employers of labor in western Canada, employing as it does about 7,000 persons. (b) During the past six years the Hudson's Bay Company has invested no less than $30,000,000 in new money. Full credit has not been given to the company for this fact and the beneficial effect which this great capital investment has had on the whole area.

**Company's Influence**

"In financial circles it is recognized what an important bearing the success of the Hudson's Bay Company must have on the prosperity of Western Canada, as this has been one of the biggest capital investments made in western Canada since the war. If it turns out well it seems probable that it will be the forerunner of other investments, which are a necessity for developing western Canada's great resources. If it does not turn out well, there is no doubt that it cannot help but have a discouraging effect on the investment of other capital.

"I have heard a certain amount of the reckless and wild statements which have been made on the subject of the employment of United States citizens by the Hudson's Bay company. Having had the figures investigated I find that out of our 7,000 employees in Canada we employ 28 United States citizens, a proportion smaller probably than any other great organization of similar size in Canada.

"With this fact in their minds, I think the public will realize how completely unfounded these statements have been."

## BUILDING IN VIEW IN FAIR VOLUME

### Proposed Engineering Work Valued at $13,000,000, 52 p.c. of Total

While contracts actually awarded for new construction during November showed an expected seasonal decrease at $24,642,200, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., proposed new construction, reported for the first time during November, continued at a level slightly higher than that of October, amounting to $42,545,100.

The apportionment of the November contracts gave engineering work credit for 52.3 per cent of all Canadian construction, the total being $12,886,600. Residential work accounted for 82.2 per cent, business building 16.9 per cent and industrial 2.6 per cent.

By geographical divisions, Ontario showed 47.9 per cent of all November construction amounting to $11,796,600. Quebec took care of $7,546,300 worth or 30.6 per cent. The prairie provinces had 15.2 per cent, Britsh Columbia 4.9 per cent and the maritime provinces 1.49 per cent.

For the year to date, contracts awarded in Canada in the Engineering group have amounted to $133,469,400, which is 43.9 per cent of all construction. Business buildings show a total of $78,546,300 which is 25.8 per cent. Residential continues with a good percentage of the total at 25.6 per cent, the value being $77,975,400. Industrial showed 4.7 per cent, or $14,233,600.

**Plan New Jam Factory**

Construction of a new jam factory at Mission, B.C., is planned by the United Farmers of Canada Co-operative Fruit and Produce Exchange operating in Mission, Hatzic, Dewdney and Matsqui districts. Construction will be largely by volunteer labor.

### Made Vice-President

**JOHN C. NEWMAN**

Recently elected vice-president of Lake Superior Corporation. Mr. Newman is also president of General Steel Wares, Ltd., Baldwin's Montreal, Ltd., J. S. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd., and a director of Hamilton Bridge and a member of the Montreal Harbor Commission.

**Dairy Production Bulks Large**

The production of dairy factories in Canada in 1930 had a value of $126,623,532, to which creamery butter contributed $56,670,504, or 45 per cent; factory cheese, $18,089,870, or 14 per cent; concentrated milk products, $10,040,176, or 8 per cent; and miscellaneous factory products $41,822,982, or 33 per cent.

## FARMING CHAMBER FOR ALL CANADA MAKES PROGRESS

### Agricultural Leaders Take on Task of Forming It

The conference called in Toronto last week by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to discuss the formation of a Canadian institute or council of agriculture was probably the largest round table conference on agricultural problems ever held by agriculturists and business men together. The gathering was thoroughly representative and included many leaders of finance, government, industry, commerce and agriculture.

Unable to arrive at a definite formula for the proposed institute, action was left to a representative committee of farm leaders who have been instructed to work out plans for a clearing house organization. The objects will be to promote the welfare of all those engaged in agriculture in all its branches, to promote co-operation between agricultural organizations in Canada and to attend to such common tasks as these organizations do not deal with at present, represent agriculture to other industries of Canada, and to be at the disposal of the provincial and federal governments as regards agriculture and to submit legislative measures deemed for the benefit of agriculture.

The meeting was convened by W. L. McGregor, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and was presided over by W. Sanford Evans, Western grain statistician and editor, who was a member of the Stamp Grain Commission.

The members of the committee appointed to draw up an outline of the new organization are as follows:

Dean H. Barton, of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dean G. I. Christie, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Dean A. M. Shaw, Agricultural Faculty, University of Saskatchewan

Dr. W. J. Black, Director of Agriculture, Canadian National Railways

E. W. Jones, Superintendent of Agriculture, Canadian Pacific Railway

W. B. Somerset, Chairman Ontario Marketing Board and the Canadian Horticultural Council

W. A. Landreth, President Canadian Poultry Pool

F. E. M. Robinson, President National Dairy Council of Canada

G. H. Barr, K.C., Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers

W. A. Amos, President United Farmers' Co-operative Company

R. A. Wright, President Western Canada Livestock Union

Walter Scott, President Eastern Canada Livestock Union

W. B. McLennan, President Canadian Co-operative Livestock Producers of the Maritimes

F. H. Demarais, President Co-operative Federee of Quebec.

## AUTO FINANCING HEAVIER IN OCTOBER

### Average Value of Loan, However, Materially Lower

Volume of automobile financing was higher in October, when a total of 6,411 vehicles were financed to the value of $2,653,387. The figure for September was 5,957 vehicles valued at $2,613,934. The average value of loan per car was therefore lower in October, being $414 as against $439 in September.

Of the total, 1,889 were new cars against 1,767 the previous month, the value being $1,323,443 compared with $1,239,434; while used cars financed numbered 4,522 in October as against 4,190 in September. The value of the latter class, in spite of the substantially greater number, was down from $1,374,500 to $1,329,944.

Compared with October, 1930, there was an increase of 2.7 per cent. this year in the value of new cars financed notwithstanding the fact that the number was 18½ per cent lower which would indicate that either more expensive cars were bought or the cash payments were higher. Reduced value of trade-ins would also account for the higher values financed.

For the year to date the total number of new and used vehicles financed is 88,536 with value of $37,959,950, the number being 22.85 per cent, and the value 33.39 per cent lower than for the same ten months last year.

## Wabasso Cotton Shares Strengthen

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shares of Wabasso Cotton Co. recovered 50 per cent from their low point of 10 for the year when a recent transaction in the stock took place at 15 on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The gain may be attributed to the improvement which has been witnessed in the company's operations during the current year which began on July 1.

Earnings are reported to be at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year when profits were equal to 5 cents a share on the 69,903 shares of no par common outstanding. In the previous year there had been a deficit, after charges, of $52,360.

The improvement in earnings last year reflected to some extent the benefits derived from tariff revisions which aided the company in securing an increased volume of business in the latter half of the fiscal year.

## Coal Report Issued on Industry for 1930

Coal production in Canada during 1930 amounted to 14,881,324 short tons, or 15 per cent lower than the total output for 1929, according to the final report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production was less in all coal producing provinces. Nova Scotia mines showed a decline of 11 per cent, New Brunswick output was off 4 per cent, Saskatchewan production was slightly under the previous year, output from Alberta was less by 20 per cent, and the British Columbia decline was about 16 per cent.

The report contains figures on Canadian production, imports, exports, consumption, prices, mine accidents, and world production. Each coal producing province is reviewed in a separate chapter and detailed statistics on capital employed, salaries and wages paid, man-days work done, etc., are shown, together with a list of the names, location and output of the principal Canadian collieries.

## INTER CITY BAKING CURRENT BUSINESS NEAR 1930 LEVEL

### Sales Volume and Profits Considered as Satisfactory

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Business of Inter City Baking Co. to date has held up; sales and earnings are reported as being only slightly below last year's levels. Competition in the baking industry remains keen but it would appear that Inter City is retaining its share of the business offering.

No figures on earnings have been made public since the end of the last fiscal year, January 31, 1931. In the 12-month period ended that date the company increased its earning by $29,000 to $316,254 and earned 6.02 per cent on its 2,114,500 of common stock after all charges.

**Bonds Widely Held**

Investment interest in Inter City Baking Co. is largely confined to an issue of first mortgage bonds, a majority of the common being held by the parment company, Lake of the Woods Milling Co. The latter organization guarantees the bonds, which are outstanding to the extent of $1,600,000, as to principal and interest. Bond interest was earned 2.46 times after depreciation in the last fiscal year.

A dividend of 4 per cent is presently maintained on the common; the payment being made in semi-annual disbursements of 2 per cent. The last payment in this connection was made in August. Though the bonds of the company were offered publicly there has developed a certain amount of interest in the common shares which were listed for trading on the Montreal Curb Market early this year.

Inter City Baking operates five bakeries, two being located in Montreal and Ottawa and one in Toronto. The Toronto unit includes Hamilton in its operations. Total assets at the end of January, 1931, were $4,049,325 which included $1,075,396 of goodwill, organization expense, etc.

## Crop Prospects

## MUCH GREEN FEED IN MANITOBA FIELDS

### Snow Brings to Close Remarkable Fall—Butter Production Given

The snow covering which now generally blankets Manitoba brought to a close a rather remarkable fall, according to the monthly report of The Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The fall was unusual in the fact that conditions for work upon the land continued to be so favorable over all the province until so late in the year.

In the Swan River Valley the plows were abandoned on November 10 or 11, while 200 miles farther southward they were able to operate until the seventeenth. Almost everywhere practically all the land was plowed that farmers wished to turn, and in some districts this work was really finished weeks ago, and many of the fields intended for next year's fallow have been treated as well.

**Green Feed Abundant**

The autumn has been remarkable also in the abundance of green feed produced in the fields. A frosty autumn is characterized by absence of germination of covered seeds. This autumn the many short grain heads that fell to the ground, as well as a great many weed seeds, found conditions unusually favorable for germination, and many fields were well covered with green growth, which not only gave much welcome pasturage, but also reduced the weed seed content of the soil quite appreciably. It is a fact, however, that this condition was somewhat less marked in the southwestern area of the province than in the eastern side.

The general tone of correspondents' reports are that west of the Red River Valley and south of the Riding Mountain the ground froze dry to very dry; there are, of course, a few exceptions to this statement. In the eastern and northern parts the soil is better supplied with moisture.

The general shortage of fodder which has faced southwestern Manitoba all along is being relieved to some extent through the movement of hay and straw into that area. From many of the natural hay lands of Manitoba liberal hay crops were gathered in 1931 and the shipping of this hay and other supplies has gone steadily forward.

**Much Seed Needed**

Much seed will require to be supplied in certain districts, and definite and early action toward meeting this need should be taken by the districts where the seed will be wanted.

During the first ten months of 1931 the amount of butterfat made into creamery butter in Manitoba was 16,009,503 lbs., which compares with 12,385,649 lbs. in the same period of 1930. As the "overrun" in making butter is about 20 per cent, this means that about 19,200,000 lbs. of creamery butter was made in the first ten months of this year, and that the increase over the year before was between 29 per cent and 30 per cent. At present the make of butter is declining sharply, and the present feed and butter price situation does not offer very strong support to buttermaking.

## Maritime Boards of Trade Seek Further Assistance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—At the annual meeting of the Martime Boards of Trade, held in Halifax, resolution was passed expressing appreciation for measures taken at the last session of Parliament on behalf of the Nova Scotia coal and steel industries, but insisting that these provisions did not go far enough.

The resolution, sponsored by the Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton, asked for adequate tariffs on bituminous coal, coke and anthracite screenings, protection against dumping, encouragement of the use of Nova Scotia coal in coking plants through a bonus on the local product, and cancellation of draw-backs enjoyed by the foreign operator, adequate tariffs for the basic steel industry, with which, the resolution states, the coal industry is interdependent. Transportation aids asked are a one-half cent per ton mile water-borne rate on coal shipped to St. Lawrence ports for inland furtherance, and a train rate of $2 per ton the year round.

## Canada Has Huge Stake In Foreign Bond Issues

### Estimated $300,000,000 Sold Here—Most Now Selling at Small Fraction of Original Price

*Canadian investors who hold foreign dollar bonds are faced today with a loss in capital ranging from 30 per cent in some instances to nearly 90 per cent in others. In several cases interest payments are in default. It is natural that such investors should ask whether these investments in foreign countries will eventually be restored or whether a serious loss in principal must be accepted.*

*In an attempt to throw some light on the foreign bondholder's problem The Financial Post has prepared a series of articles, the first of which appears below. Subsequent articles will discuss general principles of investment in foreign countries and also will refer to the present position of Germany, France, Italy, Argentine, Brazil, Chile and other foreign countries. It is hoped that these articles will aid the investor in determining the best course to pursue in connection with the foreign bonds which he, or she, holds.*

**ARTICLE ONE: OUR STAKE IN FOREIGN BONDS**

Hundreds of foreign bonds, sold in Canada at par or close to par, are now quoted in the market at 10, 20 or 30 per cent of their face value. As an example, outstanding South American government, state and municipal bonds (payable in American dollars) have a par value of about $1,400,000,000. At recent low prices these foreign dollar bonds had a market value of only $273,000,000—less than 20 per cent of par.

German, Italian, and other European bonds are also selling at a heavy discount as are the obligations of Japan and Australia. This collapse in the market for foreign bonds is of more than passing interest, as several thousand investors in Canada know.

These investors are asking today: "What is the outlook for such investments? Will foreign bonds as a group regain their former position? Will interest payments be resumed shortly?" And most important of all questions: "Should the particular bond I hold be sold or retained?"

**Invest $300,000,000**

Before attempting a reply to these pertinent queries, let us see just where we stand in relationship to this problem. It is probable that Canadian investors hold foreign bonds to the extent of at least $300,000,000, quite a large sum for a young country with immense capital requirements of its own. Nevertheless, we have always been attracted to opportunities in other lands and have been no less eager to lend money abroad than our neighbors to the south. Of course, our interest in foreign bonds was a by-product of the large scale American foreign financing of the last decade, and so we should, for a moment, refer to the important rôle of creditor nation recently filled by the United States.

Prior to the war, foreign investments of the United States amounted to approximately $2,500,000,000. Foreign investments of England, accumulated during the 50 years preceding 1914, reached the huge sum of $20,000,000,000. England was the great creditor nation of the world. The war, of course, radically upset the world of finance. England could no longer lend money on a large scale. Neither could France or Germany. The United States, with a plethora of capital on its hands, became the banker of the world. Europe, South America, Japan, Australia—from all corners of the globe came requests for loans to aid in rehabilitation after the war. American (and Canadian) investors, learning to speculate in stocks and willing to risk their savings wherever a profit could be expected, subscribed for the steady stream of foreign bond issues in ever increasing amounts. From 1920 to 1930, nearly 1,800 foreign bond issues were purchased by investors on this continent. The

(Continued on page 20)

## LONDON CANADIAN DEFERS PAYMENT ON SENIOR STOCK

### Investment Trust's Securities Widely Distributed Geographically

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—London Canadian Investment Corp. has deferred the preferred dividend normally due and payable on December 1. This stock, of which there are 40,000 shares of $100 par value each outstanding, is on a 5 per cent basis and the dividend cumulative. It has no voting power unless dividends are six quarterly installments in arrears. Another feature of the stock is that each share carries a non-detachable warrant entitling the registered holder to receive one fully paid common share, on declaration of the dividend on the common stock.

This company came into being early in 1928 to carry on the business of an investment trust of the management type. It commenced business with net cash resources of $11,000,000 realized from the sale of the entire issue of $6,000,000 of debentures and $4,000,000 of preferred stock, together with 350,000 common shares. Of the latter, 100,000 shares were deposited with the Montreal Trust Co. to satisfy stock warrants.

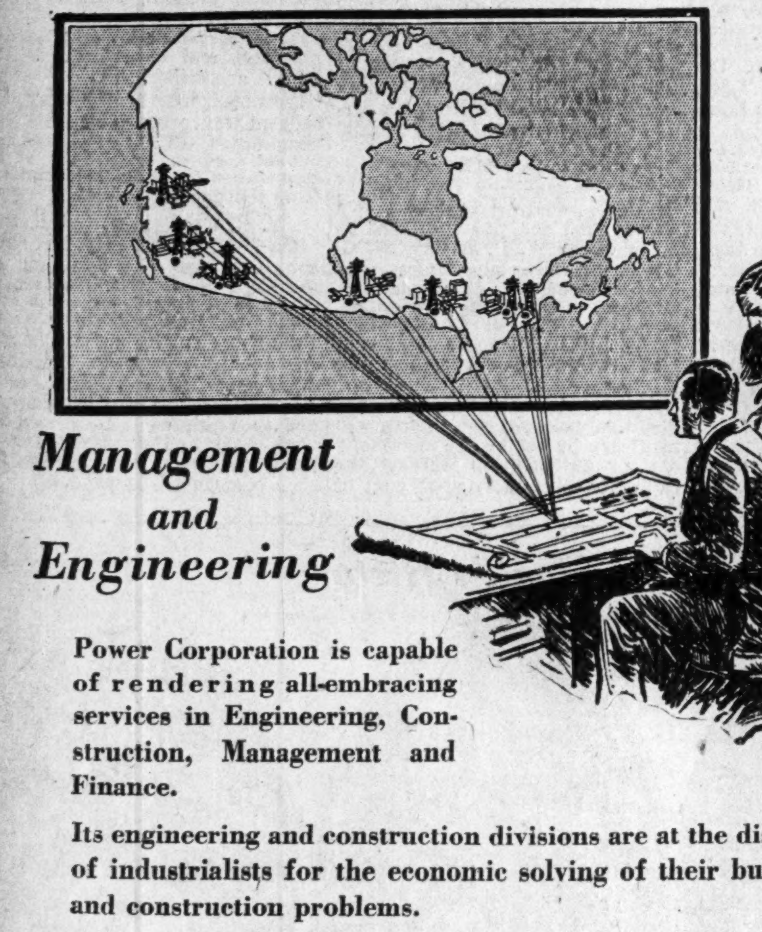
During 1930 London Canadian Investment reported total cash income of $623,865 and after the payment of debenture interest and prior charges, showed a net profit of $297,133. This compared with preferred dividend requirements of $200,000, leaving a surplus for the period of $97,133.

The balance sheet as at December 31, showed total assets of $12,383,916, of which investments at cost represented $12,198,927. After taking into consideration the amount of the credit of investment reserve the market value of securities held at the end of last year showed a depreciation from book value of $3,120,201, or 25.19 per cent.

There has been no official statement issued on the current position of the company, but the deferment of the preferred dividend would indicate that income has declined. This is assumed from the fact that at the end of last year over one-half of the company's holdings were in common stock.

**POWER**

**CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED**



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*The Bank of Toronto, Head Office, Toronto*

**Sound Banking Practice**

For over three-quarters of a century, The Bank of Toronto has provided the Canadian people with a sound conservative banking service.

Established in 1855, it is the oldest bank incorporated with headquarters in the Province of Ontario and the third oldest in the Dominion.

Today, with its 191 branches, The Bank of Toronto is one of Canada's strongest banking institutions, with its original capital of £27,435 increased to $6,000,000; its reserve now over $9,000,000, and its assets totalling over $122,000,000.

Inevitably, The Bank of Toronto's sound banking practice also found expression in its choice of high-grade bank notes and the Canadian Bank Note Company was entrusted with their making.

The bank notes of The Bank of Toronto reflect the Bank's high character and represent the utmost quality which the engraving art affords.

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# Bank of Toronto Completes Seventy-Five Years Service to Nation's Business

## Its Strength Today Result of Policies Traditional to Bank

### Founded in 1855 by Toronto Merchants—Institution Has Pursued Conservative Policies as Protection to Depositors

### UNBROKEN DIVIDEND RECORD SINCE 1857

### Bank's Reserve Fund Stands at 150 Per Cent of Capital Stock—Financial Strength is Noteworthy—Founders Laid Down Sound Policies Still Pursued by Bank

**On July 8, 1856, the Bank of Toronto opened its doors in an unpretentious building on Church Street, Toronto.**

The bank is therefore the oldest bank with its head office in the Province of Ontario.

It can hardly be said that the arrival of this new bank on the scene created any great stir in mercantile and financial circles in the province of Canada. There were then as many banks in the province as there are in all Canada today. Under the stimulus of the great prosperity that was being enjoyed by farmers and townfolk alike, many new banks were talked about and a number came into being. But the shrewd Toronto merchants who organized and launched the Bank of Toronto were too conservative to be interested in the local type of savings bank that the free banking legislation permitted. They obtained a charter and laid the foundation of the nation-wide structure of today. They raised between themselves the bank's modest original paid-up capital of £27,435. They met additional calls on their stock during the first year and began to conduct a banking business on most conservative lines.

What appeared to be uppermost in their minds at the time was to establish and operate the new bank on such a sound basis that it would at all times enlist the full confidence of depositors.

**Toronto in 1856**

Toronto, in 1856, was the focal point for an area that was humming with prosperous activity. The city itself had a population of about 41,000. It was a shipping and distribution centre. Canada West—as Ontario was then known — was going through a boom of no mean proportions. The Grand Trunk Railway had just been completed from Montreal and another railway had been opened through to Collingwood providing an outlet via the Great Lakes to the new West. Over $60,000,000 had been spent on railways and canals in the six years following 1850. The millions of dollars of British capital that had been invested in these railways and in many other public works, undertaken under the stimulus of flush money, contributed greatly to the prosperity of the people. In addition, the reciprocity treaty with the United States, which had been in force for two years, had opened up the vast American market for the produce of the scattered farms. Prices for farm produce were high, not only because of this reciprocity treaty, but because of the late Crimean War. Immigrants were pouring into the country.

**Caution From Beginning**

Such a condition made for prosperity and inflation but it was prosperity of an unstable order. There was much that was unsound in the situation. The colony was importing heavily, buying more than it could afford. Land values had reached extravagant levels and the farmers, who had enjoyed three successive bountiful harvests in 1854, 1855 and 1856, had invested the proceeds of their crops in new acreage. Speculation was rampant even in wild and unimproved tracts of lands.

It was a situation that could easily lead a superficial group of bankers into the very serious mistake of over-optimism, but the men who founded the Bank of Toronto were too wise to assume that such a condition could go on forever. From the first day the founders of the bank began to build for safety. They purchased only the best bills and made advances only to the most stable customers. They refused to take part in real estate speculations. They operated at small cost and began to build up reserves.

At the end of the first year of operation, it was found that the bank had made profits of £13,124, and had operated at the very small expense of £2,824. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid and the balance, amounting to £4,801, was put in reserve account.

**Able Group of Founders**

They were a very able group of men who organized this bank. The first president was J. G. Chewett, formerly deputy surveyor general for the province. The directors were largely local merchants who had seen Toronto grow from Muddy York. The first cashier—the name then used to denote what is now called the general manager—was Angus Cameron. He was a Scotch banker, thoroughly trained, careful and unperturbed by waves of optimism or pessimism.

The first annual meeting was held July 15, 1857. It was presided over by William McMaster, famous as founder of McMaster University.

**Bank Meets Business Crisis**

The bank was soon to face a period of depression. The false prosperity engendered by the railway construction boom, by the reciprocity treaty and by the bountiful harvests was not to last. The year 1857 was a year of panic in the United Kingdom and in the United States and the repercussions of financial stringency were felt acutely in the little colony.

The commercial crisis began in September, 1857. There was an almost complete failure of the harvest of the province in that year, and railway construction came to a sudden end when capital from the Old Country dried up.

The times were very hard. Land values collapsed and heavy losses were taken by those banks which had loaned money against real estate. Had the young Bank of Toronto been less firmly founded, less carefully managed, it could scarcely have survived its first period of depression.

Mr. Chewett at the second annual meeting reported, "The unparalleled commercial pressure that has prevailed during the past eight months has compelled the bank to restrict business to as small an amount as has been consistent with the interests of the stockholders."

Already we see the bank's officers pursuing that policy of safe and sound banking that has characterized its activities through three generations. Nevertheless, the bank was able to earn a profit of $44,317 during the second year; it paid a dividend of 8 per cent; set up a reserve for bad and doubtful debts and created a rest fund of $20,000. Its assets were very close to $900,000.

**Mr. Worts Joins Board**

At the second meeting, James G. Worts joined the board and was elected vice-president. Mr. Worts was one of the leaders of business in the growing community of Toronto.

It took many years for agriculture to come back in the province and the continued derangement of currency in the United States made the going hard for a number of years. Nevertheless, the bank was able to earn a fair profit and it never at that time or at any later period, reduced its dividend below 7 per cent per annum.

A branch was opened in Montreal in the third year of the bank's operation.

**Build New Head Office**

Six years after the bank opened its doors, Mr. Chewett died. Mr. Cameron, the first cashier became president and George Hague became the cashier, being promoted to that position from the management of a branch office. Mr. Hague's connection with the bank dated back to the preparatory work that preceded the opening.

The bank shortly outgrew its first premises and in the early '60's a lot was purchased at the northwest corner of Church and Wellington Streets, where a famous architect of the day, Kaufman, was given the job of erecting a new head office. It was a beautiful building and still stands on the same corner. President Chewett did not live to move into the new building, but in 1863, the bank moved in with Angus Cameron as president.

Mr. Cameron did not long enjoy his new honor. Within a few months he died and was succeeded as president by William Gooderham. Thus began the association of the Gooderham family with the Bank of Toronto. The Gooderham family has contributed three presidents to the bank, and there has seldom been a period in the bank's history when two members of that noted family of Toronto merchants have not sat upon the board.

William Gooderham, who was the real founder of his family's fortune, was a most interesting person. He, like James G. Worts, was a Norfolk man. He had served as a soldier in the West Indies and again at home in Great Britain. He came to Toronto in 1832 bringing with him 54 relatives to establish a colony. He brought with him the then enormous sum of £3,000 and it is recorded that when he entered the Bank of Upper Canada and shoved this package of currency across the counter, the teller was so amazed that he sent for the cashier of the bank to let him see it. It was the largest amount ever placed across the counters of the Bank of Upper Canada, in its long and checkered history, by any private individual. Mr. Gooderham entered into partnership with James Worts, one of his relatives and later brought into partnership, James G. Worts, his nephew, whom he had brought out with him. Their interests grew and in time included several financial and business institutions.

**Seek Mercantile Accounts**

Under the direction of Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Hague, the cashier, the bank continued to make progress year by year despite the difficult conditions faced. There were good harvests in 1864 and 1865 and prices were high because of the Civil War in the United States. Nevertheless, unstable currency in the United States, as a result of the war, made conditions difficult. Following the American war, the United States abrogated the reciprocity treaty and threw the province into gloom and pessimism. The bank then faced its second period of depressed conditions.

Mr. Gooderham said at the annual meeting held in July, 1866, "The bank has steadily pursued the policy of selecting such transactions as have a mercantile basis, and of cultivating the accounts of men of business whose character, means and experience afford a guarantee for the punctual performance of their engagements." One could hardly outline in clearer terms, the true functions of commercial banking nor could one not express more definitely the policy that has been pursued by the Bank of Toronto during the 75 years of its history.

There were some bank troubles about this time. The Bank of Upper Canada closed its doors and the Commercial Bank also failed. The troubles experienced by these banks were due largely to backing speculative investments, and confirmed the directors of the bank in their sound policy, and again in 1868, we find that Mr. Gooderham was at pains to declare that the directors would continue their policy of adhering to mercantile loans and avoiding standing loans or loans against real estate.

**Confederation Brings Hopes**

Canada soon recovered from i banking troubles and with the Co. federation of the provinces there was a period of great hope, speculation and good business.

The prosperity that followed Confederation merely served to make the Bank of Toronto directors more conservative than ever. Mr. Gooderham went so far in 1869 as to forecast that hard times were coming. Canada could not stand its excessive imports, he said. He criticized the farmers for holding on to their grain because prices were falling. It was bound to lead to trouble, said the president. The bank prepared itself for the shock of possible decline in business by writing off every bad and doubtful debt in full and by taking unto itself the power to increase the authorized capital stock to $2,000,000. In 1870, when the market value of the shares was about 173, the directors allotted one share at 105 for each four shares formerly held, the right to subscribe providing a valuable bonus to the shareholders. This brought the capital to $1,000,000.

Again in 1871 a further $500,000 of stock was sold, bringing capital to $1,500,000. This was offered one share for two at 105.

**Set Up Larger Reserves**

Though prosperity still prevailed the bank continued to prepare for possible trouble. In the five years between 1867 and 1872 there was reserved from profits and from premium on stock offerings enough to bring the rest and contingent accounts from $205,000 to $750,000 a very shrewd move in the light of the world panic that was to come.

Mr. Gooderham, in 1872, told the shareholders that the experience of the past warned the directors to beware of undue expansion despite the prevailing condition of prosperity. Their policy was dictated, he said in formal language, by their realization that reaction must in time supervene, following a period of prosperity. It was not long before his warning was fully justified, for 1873 brought a great period of monetary stringency throughout the United States and Canada which would have been even more serious for this country had not a good harvest given relief.

About this time, competition between banks began to be very keen and there were many new charters issued. The new banking act of 1871 had firmly established the foundation of Canadian banking on the lines which it has pursued ever since. It required capital and courage to obtain a new bank charter but capital and courage were not entirely lacking, and there were in the country at that time three times as many banks as we have to-day. Mr. Gooderham warned against the opening of too many branches and when the panic of 1873 came it brought no substantial loss to the bank. In fact it followed the panic by increasing its capital in 1874 by a further $500,000, issuing one share for three to the former shareholders at a premium of 5 per cent all of which was taken up.

**Coulson General Manager**

George Hague who had been cashier for 19 years, decided to retire, but the condition of the depression induced him to remain with the bank to see it through to better times. The bank, which had increased its dividend to 12 per cent reduced it again to 10 per cent. Finally in 1876, Mr. Hague was permitted to leave the service and Duncan Coulson who had risen from junior clerk to be manager of the bank in Montreal, was promoted to the position of cashier. His first two years of service brought him many worries, for the depression continued and failures were frequent in the country. The directors cut the bank's dividend to 8 per cent and finally to 7 per cent before prosperity came back to the country.

In the year 1881, a significant event in the bank's history took place. W. G. Gooderham, son of George Gooderham, the president, was elected a member of the board of directors. This was 50 years ago. Mr. Gooderham is still a member of the board of directors and is president of the bank. He has served half a century on the board of this institution.

**C. P. R. Boom Comes**

The bank was in a very strong position to take full advantage of the increased activity and expansion that came with the beginning of the C. P. R. boom in Canada.

Neither Mr. Gooderham nor Mr. Worts lived to see the bank come through the boom period that attended the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Gooderham died in the bank's fiscal year 1882 and was succeeded by James G. Worts who also died the same year. George Gooderham, son of the original William Gooderham, was elected president and William H. Beatty was elected vice-president. The Bank thus had three presidents in the one fiscal year.

The annual report of 1882, noted that branches of the bank were in operation in Montreal, Cobourg, Peterborough, Port Hope, Barrie, St. Catharines and Collingwood.

**More Branches Opened**

Prosperous conditions enabled the directors in 1883 to restore the dividend to 8 per cent and to pay a bonus of 2 per cent. Reference was made by George Gooderham, the president, to the increased business activity following the larger exports of timber, grain, cattle, etc., and to the large investments in new public and railway work. But following the example of his father he counselled caution.

Undue expansion by the bank, he said, was to be avoided, as reaction was certain to follow. And indeed, it did follow. The harvest in 1883 was poor in Canada and there was continued depression in lumber and other industries. Following the completion of the C. P. R., the depression became more intense and there was no pronounced improvement until the late '80's when the bank took advantage of the situation to open branches at Gananoque, Petrolia and London. In 1890 the dividend of 8 per cent, plus 2 per cent bonus was made a flat 10 per cent.

It was in the early '90's that the bank dropped the title of cashier for its chief executive officer, and Mr. Coulson was henceforth known as general manager.

**Entering New Century**

The panic of the early '90's and the widespread derangement in world financial circles was disastrous to the United States banking system and left conditions dull and depressed in Canada for several years and there was no great activity in Canadian business until just before the turn of the century.

The beginning of the century saw Canada in the midst of great prosperity and there was a marked impetus to development of the country's resources. The bank brought its rest fund to $2,000,000, and for the first time this reserve was equal to the paid up capital.

The bank found that it was somewhat cramped in its note issue by its capital which was limited to $2,000,000. It obtained authorization to increase its capital by another $2,000,000, and shortly after offered $500,000 of new stock at $200. The first year of the new century saw the bank open a branch at Copper Cliff, where nickel was being mined.

In 1903 the capital stock was increased by another $500,000, bringing the total to $3,000,000, the new issue again being sold at a premium of 100 per cent. A period of branch expansion was entered upon. The annual statement of 1903 reported seven new branches, that of 1904 eight new branches and that of 1905 seven new branches, including one in Manitoba. There was a further $500,000 issue of stock at $200 in 1905.

**Further Capital Increase**

After 33 years on the board of directors, George Gooderham died during 1906 and was succeeded as president by W. H. Beatty, W. G. Gooderham becoming vice-president. Colonel A. E. Gooderham, another son of George Gooderham, was added to the board of directors. In 1906, $500,000 more stock was allotted at $200. The capital was now up to the legal limit of $4,000,000 and the rest was $4,500,000. The directors marked the fiftieth anniversary by asking the shareholders for authority to increase the capital to an authorized amount of $10,000,000. The fifty years of history was also celebrated by opening 21 new branches, bringing the total to 67, many of these branches being in the newly formed Prairie Provinces.

Referring to the 50 years of banking history, the president, W. H. Beatty said, "The policy pursued by the bank has been of a conservative character and we consider ourselves justified in stating that on the whole this course has proved to be not only the wisest, but the most profitable one in the interests of the shareholders." It was brought out that the bank had paid dividends continuously from its founding.

**"Solid Foundations"**

Commenting on the fifty years of history, General Manager Coulson said, "We are quite ready to admit that others have shown greater aggressiveness and in many cases have spread themselves over into extended territory, but I will venture the opinion that none have built on a deeper or more solid and enduring foundation than the Bank of Toronto."

Because of the conservative policies that had been pursued, the panic of 1907 found the bank little affected.

**Report Good Progress**

A period of general development ensued between the panic of 1907 and the outbreak of the Great War. The bank opened at Porcupine, again witnessing the birth of a great mining area. Plans were drawn in Toronto for a building to replace the old head office which had been occupied for 50 years. W. H. Beatty retired as president, and was succeeded by Mr. Coulson who had served the bank for 54 years, 34 of them as general manager. Thomas F. How was appointed general manager.

In 1911 the bank again increased its capital, offering to shareholders $1,000,000 of new stock at $200.

The new head office building was first occupied on July 2, 1913, and as if to signalize this event the dividend rate was raised to 11 per cent.

The new building was a beautiful structure, and still ranks as one of the most striking edifices in the City of Toronto.

The Great War brought both its problems and opportunities. The bank subscribed to the first Government loan and in every subsequent war loan, the bank not only contributed of its own resources but utilized the machinery of its branches to obtain subscriptions from the general public.

**W. G. Gooderham President**

On February 19, 1916, Mr. Coulson died and was succeeded as president by W. G. Gooderham, who has remained president ever since. Mr. Coulson had entered the bank as a clerk in 1857 and he rose step by step becoming successively manager at Cobourg, manager at Montreal, cashier, general manager, and then president. He served the bank well and faithfully for 60 years and under his direction, the

(Continued on page 13)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS WHO MANAGE AFFAIRS OF BANK OF TORONTO

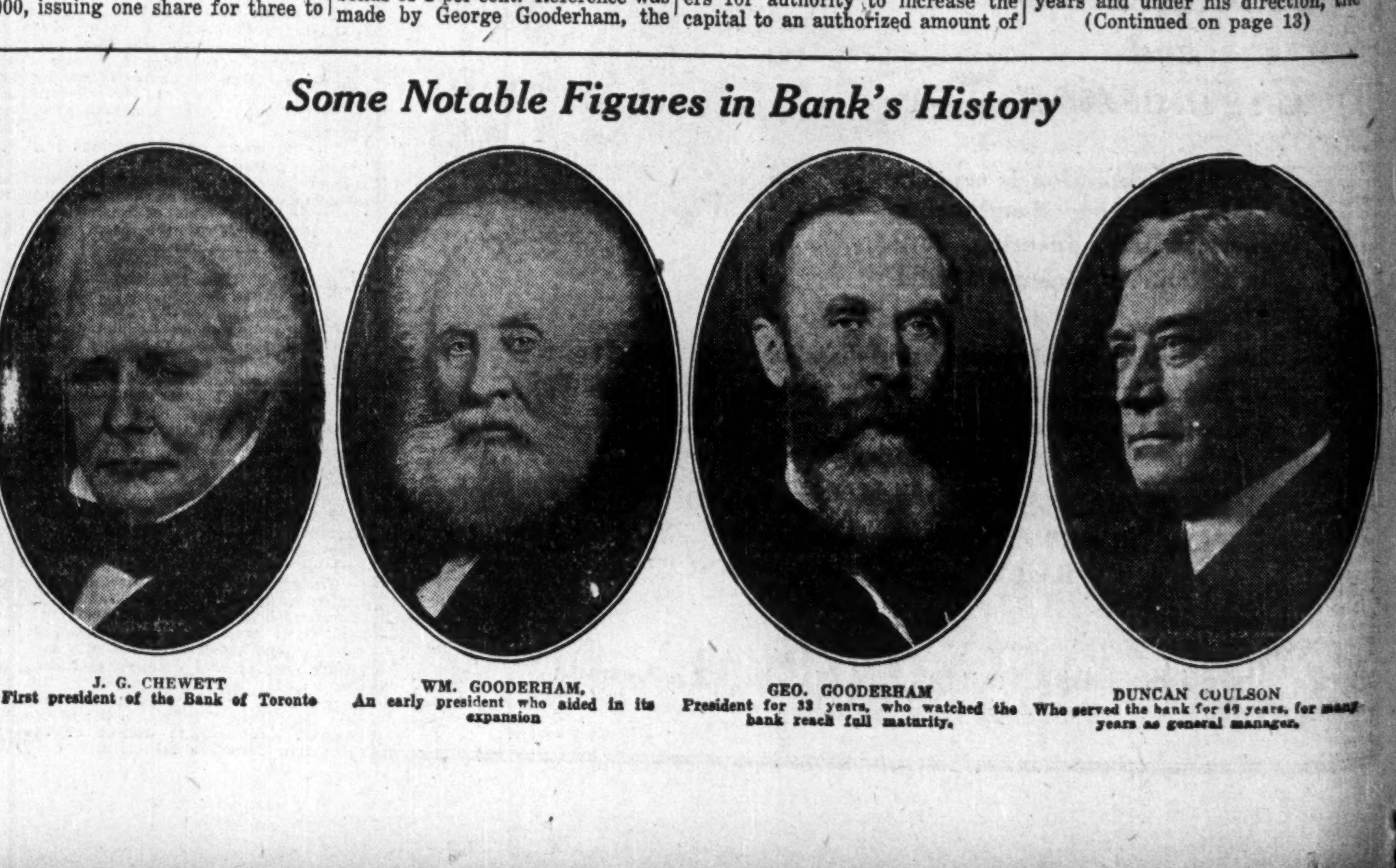
BRIG. GEN. F. S. MEIGHEN, Montreal — JOHN R. LAMB, Vice-president — W. G. GOODERHAM, President — HARVEY B. HENWOOD, General Manager — COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, Toronto — J. D. WOODS, Toronto — FREDERICK K. MORROW, Toronto — JOHN I. McFARLAND, Calgary — PAUL J. MYLER, Hamilton — COL. WILLIAM I. GEAR, Montreal — HON. JAMES D. CHAPLIN, M.P., St. Catharines — ARCHIBALD H. CAMPBELL, Toronto

WILLIAM STONE, Toronto — THOS. F. HOW, Toronto

## Early Note Issues of Bank of Toronto

These photographs show the original bank notes issued by the Bank of Toronto. The notes shown here were issued between 1857 and 1859. The $1, $2 and $4 notes are no longer issued but the $5 bills of today are of exactly the same design as the original notes. The $5 note was one of the first to be issued when Canada adopted decimal currency. It is dated January 3, 1857. Up to that time currency was reckoned in pounds, shillings and pence. It is a high tribute to the quality of work done by the engravers of that date that their design for the bank's $5 note should prove acceptable over the entire period during which the dollar has been Canada's chief unit of currency. It will be observed that the early notes were crossed with the name of the branch through which they were issued, a practice no longer in vogue.

## Some Notable Figures in Bank's History



J. G. CHEWETT — First president of the Bank of Toronto

WM. GOODERHAM, — An early president who aided in its expansion

GEO. GOODERHAM — President for 33 years, who watched the bank reach full maturity.

DUNCAN COULSON — Who served the bank for 60 years, for many years as general manager.

# ASKS MORE MONEY FROM SASK. CO-OP. FOR "A" SHARES

## Former Mgr. Caulder's Creameries Says Govt. is Pledged

### WAS PAID $9.41

### Other Shareholders May Get $2.50 — Says Merger Saved Government Creamery

J. A. Caulder, president and general manager Dairy Corp. of Canada, protests in a letter to the Regina Leader-Post against the plans of the Saskatchewan Government as recently reported, to pay off holders of Series "A" shares of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries at the rate of $2.50 per share. Mr. Caulder received payment for his shares nine months ago at the rate of $9.41 a share and claims that he had been assured by Premier Anderson, the Attorney-General, the Provincial Treasurer, and two other cabinet ministers that other Series "A" shareholders would be treated on the same basis as himself.

Mr. Caulder states that he did not accept the offer of the Government for his shares until he had received these assurances with reference to former shareholders of Caulder's Creameries who now hold between $600,000 and $700,000 in Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries preferred and Series "A" shares.

**Merger Was Helpful**

Mr. Caulder claims that recent figures made public with regard to losses of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries prior to and after the merger are incorrect. Loss for the 14 months ending Feb. 28, 1927, was $300,000. In the next ten months immediately following the merger there was a saving in operating expenses of the two companies of about $400,000. The company was able to pay mortgage and bond interest, preferred and Series "A" dividends after spending a large amount of money on maintenance and repairs. Results were a little better both in 1928 and 1929. At the time the merger took place Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries also owed the banks $1,000,000 of which $600,000 was guaranteed by the Government.

Concerning the promises of the Government to redeem "A" shares, Mr. Caulder says in the course of a letter written to the Regina Leader-Post:

"It was very obviously the intention of the former Government to redeem Series 'A' shares because during the session of 1929 the necessary legislation was taken to enable this to be done, but I say also that I would not have resigned as president and general manager of the company, neither would I have left the province had I not felt absolutely sure that the intimations made to me by the Premier and other members of his cabinet, backed up by the passing of the necessary legislation, would be made good shortly afterwards.

**Describes Merger**

"The crisis that now exists in the company's affairs would have been brought to a head in 1927 had it not been for the merger. At that time the business of Caulder's Creameries Limited and the personnel of Caulder's Creameries Limited was needed in order to save the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. At that time, Co-Operative shares had absolutely no value and as a matter of fact, were less than nothing because every share that was not fully paid carried with it a further liability.

"A year after the merger these same shares were sold at prices as high as 50c on the dollar. I am pleased indeed to note here that I did receive from Mr. Gardiner letters of appreciation for what had been accomplished after the merger. During the two years that followed March 1, 1927, a loyal staff worked very diligently to put the business on its feet and the financial results of 1927-1928-1829 prove that loyalty and hard work yielded results.

**Urged Reorganization**

"During the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 the management and the Board of Directors of the company repeatedly impressed upon the Cabinet Ministers of the previous and present Government the very urgent necessity of properly reorganizing the company so that the future would not be so obscure and so that the financial structure would not be so complicated. It has been obvious to everyone connected with the company for some time that it could not go along half privately owned and half co-operatively owned with any degree of success.

"I trust that the present Government will feel that there is at least a real, moral obligation resting upon them to treat fairly the former shareholders of Caulder's Creameries Limited when it is considered that since the year 1920 the company has sustained losses in every year except the three following the merger.

**Thinks Worst Over**

"Conditions during the past two years in Saskatchewan have made the successful operation of a company of this size and structure extremely difficult, but surely the worst is over and if the producers of the province ever needed Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creameries, it would appear that that time is now when the dairy industry is again coming back to its own.

"It is also well for the public to remember that this same company, prior to March 1, 1927, made it almost impossible for private companies in the province to exist owing to the very unfair competitive methods employed. Since March 1, 1927, I trust that no competitor has had reason to complain. It is obvious that the private operators have always been needed and always will be needed in order to develop the dairy industry properly in Saskatchewan and elsewhere. Surely, the present Government, even though times are difficult, will realize their responsibility to the former shareholders."

**Premier Denies Promise Made**
**From Our Own Correspondent**

REGINA.—In answer to the declaration of J. A. Caulder, president and managing director of the Dairy Corporation of Canada, formerly head of Caulder's Creameries in Saskatchewan, and later of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., declares that he would not have sold his shares except for a clear understanding with members of the government that the same price would be offered to other owners of the same class of shares, denial has now been made by Premier Anderson and several other members of his cabinet.

Mr. Caulder in his letter to the Leader-Post challenged the accuracy of the picture presented by published figures of the position of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries before the amalgamation, and with respect to the improvement made following that event. The Leader-Post, apparently in retort, publishes two separate balance sheets relating to Caulder's Creameries, one dated Dec. 31, 1926, upon which the details of the amalgamation are said to have been based, showing a surplus of $157,000, and another, said to have been taken off later by auditors for the government, showing a deficit of $26,000. The principal item of difference is in the item of goodwill, appearing at $100,000 in the earlier statement and reduced to $1 in the later one.

# No Need for Public to Finance Waterway

## Whole Project Could be Handled by Private Corporations if Governments Permitted

By H. E. M. KENSIT, M.E.I.C., M.A.I.E.E.

The major divisions of the St. Lawrence Waterways are the national and international sections. The principal construction work on the national section in Quebec is already well advanced under "private agencies" as recommended by the National Advisory Committee. The international section is still delayed by a cloud of political negotiations.

There seems never to have been a project similar to that for the improvement of the international section of the St. Lawrence River more surrounded by political and physical complexities. Politically, two federal and two subsidiary governments have been negotiating for years and still differ among themselves on fundamental legal points. Physically, numerous exhaustive investigations have been carried out by engineering commissions for each of the four governments and all four have put forward their own proposals differing widely both in plans and in estimated cost, and even the Joint Engineering Board of the two federal governments have failed to reach agreement. With this background it certainly appears that examinations, reports and estimates might be carried on indefinitely without reaching unanimity as to the best plan and wthout furnishing any security as to the ultimate cost of the plan adopted. While the estimates are on the highest authority, the conflict of interests concerned, the great volume of water to be handled with no low water season and the immense ice hazard appear to offer almost unlimited opportunities for contingencies and extras.

**Is Combined Project**

The St. Lawrence Waterways is essentially a combined navigation and power project. It has been shown (*) that for six great canals carried out by the governments of the United States, Canada and other countries the total cost ranged from two to four times the estimated cost. It was doubtless the case in all these enterprises that the estimates were made after extended investigation by qualified engineers and accepted as the approximate cost by the governments undertaking the work, yet in all cases, as above, the ultimate cost ranged from two to four times the estimated cost.

In view of these political and physical complexities and the uncertainty as to what the ultimate cost will be, it certainly does appear undesirable that the entire liability should be undertaken by already overburdened governments if any alternative can be found. As to an alternative, it is believed that there has never yet been a case of a large water power within practicable reach of a sufficient market for which private interests would not make application, and even compete, if a reasonable lease could be obtained, either with or without allied obligations, which obligations might be navigation facilities, flood protection, irrigation or water supply as hereafter referred to.

**Part Now Going Ahead**

The national section of the waterways is now under construction by private enterprise including a ship canal capable of taking the entire flow and shipping of the river but leaving the construction of the locks to be undertaken by the federal government. The improvement of the international section could doubtless be undertaken by private enterprise of the requisite financial strength, including navigation features turned over complete as a going concern, without any unknown liability to the government. The offer of the Frontier Corporation may be recalled as an example of what is possible, though this offer, coming from an entirely United States concern, would probably not be acceptable to Canadians. There are other good examples but this may be mentioned in passing.

The Frontier Corporation, of the State of New York, formed by the Du Pont Company, the General Electric Company and the Aluminum Company of America, made a proposal to carry out the whole of the work, both navigation and power, in steps as appeared desirable, all navigation facilities to be paid for, owned, operated and maintained by the two governments. For the navigation works the corporation would act as construction agents for a fixed fee equal to 6 per cent of the adopted cost estimate. This last sentence raises a doubt—if the fee is really fixed at 6 per cent on the adopted estimate it would be reasonable but if it could be stretched to cover modifications and extras it might grow to several times the expected total. The proposal allowed for the agreed shares of power to the United States and Canada and to guarantee the cost thereof at $17 per horsepower. Other schemes have estimated lower prices for power but these were estimates, not guarantees.

**One That Never Came Through**

A similar proposal from Canadian sources was reported in financial papers early in 1929, though afterward denied. This was that Canadian interests had made an offer to finance the whole project. The offer was said to be that of the Soulanges Power Company, backed by Sir Herbert Holt and J. H. Gundy, to build the entire St. Lawrence Waterways in accordance with the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee, the navigation channel to be turned over complete to the Government and the company to keep the power, estimated at about 4,000,000 horsepower, which of course covers both the national and international sections. †This proposal was said to be: "a little too staggering in scope to be taken seriously" but that it is not that may be judged from the following example:

**Proposed Private Dam**

The development of the Colorado River, in the United States, is an undertaking fully comparable in magnitude to the improvement of the St. Lawrence and is of interest in that connection from the viewpoint of what private interests were prepared to do. This river has ultimate power possibilities in a number of sites of 6,000,000 horsepower but power is considered only incidental to flood protection, irrigation and municipal and other water supply of 1,000,000,000 gallons per day. The total cost of the initial project including the Hoover Dam and 1,200,000 horsepower is $165,000,000, of which only $38,000,000 is for power equipment, and seven states and Mexico are concerned in the matter. At one of the early conferences the Southern California Edison Company stated that they were prepared to spend $40,000,000 annually in the development of the power and irrigation resources and the Investment Bankers' Association of America stated that it stood ready to underwrite any private corporation or municipality which might be sanctioned by the Federal Power Commission to proceed with the project.

Ultimately, it was decided that the work would be undertaken by the Department of the Interior after contracts had been made for the power large enough to repay in 50 years the money spent by the government plus 4 per cent interest, less the $25,000,000 to be spent for flood control. The machinery will be operated by the municipality of Los Angeles and by the Southern California Edison Company under the superintendence of a director appointed by the Department of the Interior. It is of interest to note that the construction work has been undertaken by a combination of six Western contracting firms formed into "The Six Companies Inc.," who obtained the contract on a bid of nearly $49,000,000.

**Why Need for Governments?**

The outstanding point concerning this huge undertaking for flood control, irrigation, water supply and power is that one great established power company was prepared to undertake the whole thing at the rate of $40,000,000 per year and that the Investment Bankers' Association of America was prepared to underwrite any private corporation authorized by the Federal Power Commission to undertake it.

Further examples of what private corporations are prepared to undertake in conjunction with governments and under their control and regulation could be given, but the foregoing appear sufficient to point the moral. If powerful organizations are prepared to carry out the complete works in such cases and investment bankers' associations are prepared to underwrite them, why should governments undertake what are certainly indefinite ultimate liabilities? There can be little doubt that if it was understood that such offers would be acceptable they would be promptly made.

*The Financial Post, Nov. 28, 1931.

†It has been suggested that the "proposal" was mooted in an attempt to embarrass the Beauharnois project.

**To Manufacture Cheese**
**From Our Own Correspondent**

REGINA.—S. C. Burton, newly appointed general manager of the Saskatchewan Co--operative Creamery, states that plans are under consideration for erecting a plant for the manufacture of skim milk cheese. At the present time there is a large waste of skim milk in the plant, some 30,000 pounds being poured away each day.

## Saskatchewan Pool Defers Financial Reorganization

**From Our Own Correspondent**

REGINA.—The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan pool was concluded after the 160 delegates had been in attendance for a whole week. Discussion of the liability of the pool to the provincial government, amounting to approximately $13,500,000 in connection with the guarantees given on the financing of the 1929 crop, occupied the delegates for a long time, but no information as to their conclusions was given out.

While it is understood that the delegates generally expect that the earnings of the provincial elevator system will be sufficient, over a period of years, to liquidate this debt, there is a difference of opinion as to what financial reorganization of the pool, if any, should be undertaken in the meantime.

## New Books

**"Stock Exchange Law"**

During the past two years, court actions arising out of relations between stock brokers and their clients have developed in such number and with such rapidity as to threaten to clog the machinery of justice. The laws relating to stock and grain exchange transactions have been brought under examination by lawyers and by legislators and there have been numerous changes in the legislation of the different provinces, designed particularly to protect investors and stock traders.

To provide a handy manual of the law in one province, Alexander Stark, a Toronto barrister and solicitor, has prepared a small volume under the title of "The Law of Stock and Grain Exchanges in Ontario," which deals with the legislation and the cases relating to broker-client relationships and to transactions on the stock exchanges and grain exchanges.

This is probably the first attempt to gather together the Ontario cases relating to the rights and duties of stock brokers and their clients and it should help to make public understanding on the question less hazy.

The volume is published by Burroughs & Co. (Eastern) Limited, Toronto, at $1.00.

**Mutual Relief Business**

Mutual Relief Life Insurance Co. announces new business issued and revived in October at $392,980, making a total in force as at the end of October of $22,138,022. Death claims paid in October amounted to $30,161.

## Three Head Offices Occupied by Bank of Toronto in 75 Years

The small building at the left was the first home of the bank. In 1863 the bank moved to its second head office building shown at the right and in 1913 the present magnificent structure, shown in the centre, was occupied.

# Bank of Toronto Completes Seventy-Five Years Service

(Continued from page 12)

assets grew from $6,000,000 to $73,000,000.

In 1916 John R. Lamb was appointed assistant general manager.

In the post-war years the bank has continued its steady growth, the number of branches being steadily increased.

**Cut in Public Debts Urged**

Through the period of deflation that began in 1921 a policy of conservatism was followed and in these critical years the president and general manager took the occasion afforded by the annual general meetings to discuss the economic situation at great length. Reference was made to the lack of equilibrium in the price structure and to the pressing burden of public debts and expenditures that required to be liquidated before there could be true prosperity for Canada.

Important changes in administration have been made in recent years. In 1922 Mr. How resigned as general manager after many years of faithful service during a trying period in the nation's history. He was succeeded as general manager by John R. Lamb, assistant general manager. Harvey B. Henwood was named assistant general manager.

**Capital Now $6,000,000**

Mr. Lamb became vice-president of the bank and a member of the board of directors in 1926. In 1928 he resigned from the position of general manager, although maintaining the vice-presidency and continuing to give his entire time to executive work. Mr. Henwood succeeded to the general managership. F. Hedley Marsh was appointed assistant general manager. In 1928 the capital was brought to $6,000,000 by the offering of $1,000,000 of new stock at $200.

**Tribute to the Bank**

Today the bank occupies a strong position. It has, as this recital has shown, weathered more than one storm of world depression and financial stringency. Its officers have always been quick to sound the warning note when undue optimism tended to lead business men into dangerous channels.

In 1906, Dr. Adam Shortt, writing his "History of Canadian Currency, Banking and Exchange" made this statement:

"One of the most domestic and unobtrusive, but at the same time one of the most successful and business-like of our Canadian banks has been the Bank of Toronto. Since its origin in 1855 it has maintained a remarkably strong position. It has passed through several crises fatal to many prominent business houses and to not a few banks, but though at such times, like other Canadian banks of the first quality, it has had its losses, yet its credit has never been impaired, and its stock has always ranked among the highest on the market. Though its business methods have been characterized from the first by caution, reserve and permanence of commercial relationship, yet it has exercised a marked influence in shaping the policy which is embodied in our present banking system. This was largely due to the confidence which the management of the bank inspired and the fact that it had definite ideas on banking policy.

"The Bank of Toronto, both in its practice and in its principles has stood for stability and safety and the avoidance of all tendencies to merely speculative business. At times of unusual prosperity it may have appeared to some as not sufficiently enterprising and expansive, but when the corresponding period of contraction set in, it had the satisfaction of finding itself in a position of exceptional strength."

What Dr. Shortt wrote of the Bank of Toronto in 1906 is equally true of the bank today.

The Bank of Toronto is not the largest bank in Canada. But it is one of the oldest. Among able students of bank balance sheets it is regarded as one of the strongest.

As a result of deliberate policy the bank has confined its branches entirely to Canada, having in mind that the business of its clients could be fully served by strong banking correspondents in all important centres throughout the world.

**Never Involved in Merger**

It will be noted that this history of the Bank of Toronto does not record that it ever merged with or purchased another bank. In the long and continuing series of bank mergers that has reduced the number of chartered banks in Canada from the high water mark of 41 in 1886 to ten today, the Bank of Toronto has had no active part. The nearest it ever came to a merger was when it took over the business of two branches only of a bank that went into liquidation earlier in the century.

**Board of Directors**

The men who govern the affairs of the Bank of Toronto today are in most cases men who have served the bank for many years.

The president, W. G. Gooderham, has, as we have seen, been associated with the bank for half a century. John R. Lamb, vice-president, has served the bank for forty-four years, seven of them as general manager. H. B. Henwood, the present general manager, has been associated with the banks for forty-three years. The directors are as follows:

**W. G. Gooderham, president,** Toronto—President, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation; president, Manufacturers Life Insurance Company.

**John R. Lamb, vice-president,** Toronto—General manager, the Bank of Toronto, 1922 to 1928.

**William Stone,** Toronto—Director, Manufacturers Life Insurance Company; director, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

**Col. A. E. Gooderham,** Toronto—President, Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.; director, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

**Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen,** Montreal—President and managing director, Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited; director, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

**Colonel W. I. Gear,** Montreal—President, Crown Trust Company; vice-president, Keewatin Flour Mills Company, Limited.

**Paul J. Myler,** Hamilton—President, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited; vice-president, Landed Banking and Loan Company; director, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

**Archibald H. Campbell,** Toronto—Director, Consumers' Gas Company; director, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

**John I. McFarland,** Calgary—Director, Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works; director, Burns & Company, Limited.

**Hon. James D. Chaplin, M.P.,** St. Catharines—President, Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., Ltd., St. Catharines; president, Hayes Wheels and Forgings, Limited, Chatham.

**Thos. F. How,** Toronto, retired.

**Frederick K. Morrow,** Toronto—Director, Christie Brown & Co., Limited; director, Canadian National Railways; director, the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited.

**Harvey B. Henwood,** Toronto—General manager, the Bank of Toronto.

**J. D. Woods,** Toronto—Vice-president and managing director, York Knitting Mills, Ltd.; president, Woods Underwear Company, Limited.

**Strong Financial Position**

The Bank of Toronto at the end of 75 years occupies a position of financial strength little dreamed by that careful group of mercantile pioneers of Toronto who laid its foundation. The £27,435 of capital has grown to $6,000,000, but this does not represent all that the shareholders have invested in the bank for successive issues of new stock have been offered at premiums of five to one hundred per cent and these premiums, together with undistributed profits have gone to build up a reserve fund of $9,000,000, 150 per cent of the bank's capital which is available as additional protection to depositors.

A statement of assets and liabilities as of May 31 last showed the bank to have total assets of $122,124,570 of which $56,113,976 was available in liquid form. The bank had loaned $60,970,163 of the balance to its many mercantile, financial and other customers, this figure being the net amount after making provision for possible losses.

Deposits amounted to $98,364,980, and the bank's notes outstanding to $6,818,119.

The surplus including capital, rest and undivided profits was $15,345,177.

The following table compares the bank at the end of its first year and at May 30 last, which was 75 years (less one month), from its founding.

| | June 30, 1857 | May 30, 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital .... | $ 415,788 | $ 6,000,000 |
| Rest ...... | 23,360 | 9,000,000 |
| Deposits ... | 263,100 | 98,364,980 |
| Loans ..... | 984,520 | 60,970,163 |
| Total assets | 1,269,285 | 122,124,570 |

**Grows as Canada Grows**

The development of the Bank of Toronto largely parallels the economic history of Canada. The bank came with the coming of the railways. It has prospered with Canada and though, in times of depression along with other Canadian banks, it has met with losses, the institution has carried through with great credit to itself. It has watched and aided Canada through many a troublous period of money panic, crop failure, war and even epidemic. But steadily it has advanced. It has earned a reputation of being an institution of unswerving fidelity to the service of its customers and the nation, of being thoroughly sound and trustworthy; a friendly institution pursuing the highest ideals of good banking.

# LIQUOR SALES DROP IN SASKATCHEWAN

## Government Considers All Possible Sources of Revenue

Net profit accruing to Saskatchewan from the sale of liquor during the current fiscal year will be some $1,000,000 less than estimated, it is stated. Since the estimate for the year ended March 31, 1932, anticipated a net profit of $2,250,000, it would appear that the actual net profit will be about $1,250,000. Gross sales for the year are already down by $2,300,000 and over 70 liquor commission stores have been closed. The permit system was dropped on November 16 but no statement has been given regarding increase in business which might be expected.

An increased tax on gasoline, increase in the corporation tax and imposition of a provincial income tax are reported to be under serious consideration by the government of Saskatchewan in an endeavor to balance the budget. The tax on incomes is definitely assured but details have not as yet been announced. Saskatchewan cities will, it is anticipated, lose the right to collect income and service taxes. The provincial income tax may apply on all salaries over $1,000 with a sharp upward rate of assessment on the larger incomes. Increase in the present tax on gasoline of five cents a gallon may be increased to six cents.

An early conference to be held by the premiers of the four western provinces will go into the question of provincial finances with the possibility of introduction of uniform methods of taxation in the various provinces represented. Possibilities of increasing revenues through increased taxation is expected to be an important item. British Columbia has already imposed a tax on incomes, while Alberta and Saskatchewan have indicated action in the near future.

## Life Officers Association Elects Officers For 1932

Officers of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association elected at the 38th annual meeting recently held in Toronto are as follows: G. C. Moore, Imperial Life Assurance Co., president; J. H. Lithgow, Manufacturers Life, first vice-president; F. Kumpf, Dominion Life, second vice-president. H. W. K. Hale, of the Sun Life continues in the office of honorary secretary.

The executive is as follows: C. C. Ferguson, Great-West Life; W. Clark Kennedy, Standard Life; A. N. Mitchell, Canada Life; E. E. Reid, London Life; V. R. Smith, Confederation Life; H. D. Wright, Metropolitan Life; W. H. Somerville, Mutual Life of Canada; and D. E. Kilgour, North American Life.

## Canning Output Higher Despite Fewer Plants

Manufacture and canning of fruit and vegetable preparations produced goods in 1930 to the gross value of $43,093,752 as against $40,032,516 in 1929, in spite of the fact that there were 21 fewer plants operating. Thus the average output per factory was $138,565 compared with $120,580 in 1929.

In all, 311 establishments reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as against 332 in 1929, the average capital in 1930 being $148,344 compared with $117,208.

Total of salaries and wages paid in the year was $5,650,546 or about $20,000 less than in 1929, while the total cost of materials used was $3,312,444 more at $26,136,779.

## United Bond & Share Corp. Surrender Quebec Charter

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL—The Quebec Government has accepted the surrender of the charter of the United Bond and Share Corp. and the company was dissolved on Nov. 28, 1931. United Bond was originally incorporated on May 23, 1927. A reorganization scheme was drawn up and the assets and business of the company taken over by the United Bond and Share Ltd., incorporated under Dominion laws.

## Alberta Pool Withholds Statement on Finances

**From Our Own Correspondent**

CALGARY.—The annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool, attended by seventy elected delegates representing the provincial membership, was in progress last week. All seven directors of the Wheat Pool were re-elected, and subsequently H. W. Wood was re-elected president.

Statements relating to the finances of the pool itself have not yet been made public, although it is understood that they are to be issued for the information of shareholders. A statement was given out, however, that the operating earnings of Alberta Pool Elevators Ltd., for the fiscal year ended July 31, amounted to $1,459,439.20, giving a net earning, after interest at six per cent and allowance for depreciation, of $414,465.87.


1856-1931

IF after a successful period of over 75 years of service to the people of Canada the strength and management of The Bank of Toronto inspires your confidence you are invited to join the thousands of Depositors who carry their accounts with us.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855 HARVEY B. HENWOOD, General Manager

# WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

## Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30

| Range 1931 High | Low | Divd. Rate in $ | Yield in % Nov. 28 | | Sales | Close Nov. 23 (or last) | Week Ending —Nov. 30— High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18¾ | 2½ | . | ... | Abitibi, c. | 910 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3½ |
| 50 | 7⅞ | . | ... | Do. pref. | 175 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 105 | 80 | 7 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 80½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 5½ | . | ... | Agnew Surp. c. | .... | 7½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 88 | 83 | 7 | 8.4 | Do. pref. | .... | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7½ | 2½ | . | ... | Alta. Pac. Gr. | 20 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 30 | 10½ | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 3 | . | ... | Amal. Electric | .... | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | 10 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3½ | 2½ | 25c | ... | Anglo N. Hold. | .... | 3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| .50 | .25 | . | ... | Asbestos | .... | .50 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2.00 | .45 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 60 | .50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 9 | 5 | 60c | 10 | Assoc. Brew. | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 70½ | 67 | 7 | 9.9 | Do. pref. | .... | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 3 | . | ... | Assoc. Can. | 85 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 69 | 65 | 4+50 | .. | Assoc. Tele. | .... | 66 | .. | .. | .. |
| 37½ | 12⅞ | . | ... | Atlan. Sugar | .... | 22½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 105 | 79⅞ | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 92 | .. | .. | .. |
| 175½ | 158¾ | 10 | 6.1 | Bk. Can. Nat. | .... | 164⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| 303 | 235 | 12 | 5.1 | Bk. Montreal | 1 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| 326 | 284 | 16 | 5.6 | Bk. N. Scotia | 16 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 |
| 238 | 213 | 12 | 5.6 | Bk. of Toronto | .... | 213 | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | 8½ | . | ... | Barcelona Tr. | .... | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5½ | 3½ | . | ... | Bathurst Pr. | .... | 3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 2 | . | ... | Do. (B) | .... | 2¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| x26 | 26 | . | ... | Bawlf Grain | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 20 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 6 | . | ... | Beath & Sons | .... | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Beatty Bros. | 30 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 80 | 60 | 6 | 10 | Do. pref. | 15 | 63½ | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 8½ | 3 | . | ... | Beauharnois | 666 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 93 | 85 | 7 | 8.2 | Belding Cort. | .... | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 90 | 7 | 7.8 | Do., pref. | .... | 90 | .. | .. | .. |
| 55 | 10 | . | ... | Belgo C.P. pf. | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 151⅞ | 121 | 8 | 6.5 | Bell Telephone | 1049 | 127 | 128 | 122 | 124½ |
| 4½ | 3 | . | ... | Biltmore Hats | .... | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | 60 | 7 | 10.8 | Do., pref. | .... | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 2 | . | ... | Bissell, T. E. | .... | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| x97 | 88 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 12 | 2 | 11.8 | Blue Ribbon | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 39½ | 30 | 3.25 | 9.6 | Do. pref. | 10 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 22½ | 14 | 2 | 11.8 | Brant Cd. pf. | .... | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28½ | 7½ | 50c(d) | .. | Brazilian Tr. | 19450 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 9⅞ | 11½ |
| 1.25 | .25 | . | ... | Brewing Corp. | 50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 7½ | 3 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 15 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| ¾ | ⅜ | . | ... | Brew. & Distil. | .... | ⅜ | .. | .. | .. |
| 16½ | 7⅞ | 80c | 7.3 | Brit. Amer. Oil | 5421 | 10⅞ | 11 | 10½ | 10⅞ |
| 3½ | ½ | . | ... | B.C. Packers | 110 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 22 | 5 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 130 | 7 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ |
| 42½ | 26 | 2 | 7.5 | B.C. Power | 675 | 26 | 26½ | 26 | 26 |
| 18 | 7 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 5 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 2 | 1 | . | ... | B.E. Steel | .... | 1⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 18½ | . | ... | Do. 1st pref. | .... | 18½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | . | ... | Do. 2nd pref. | .... | 2⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 4½ | . | ... | Bruck S. Mills | .... | 4½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | 16⅞ | 2 | 9.7 | Building Prod. | 80 | 20½ | 20½ | 20 | 20½ |
| 44½ | 29½ | 3 | 8.5 | Burt, F. N. | .... | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| 146 | 137 | 6 | 4.4 | Calgary Pr. | .... | 137 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7⅞ | 3⅞ | . | ... | Can. Bread | 160 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | 87 | 7 | 7.4 | Do. pref. (A) | .... | 95 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 55 | 2 | 3.2 | Do. pref. B. | .... | 63 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13½ | 7 | 1 | 11.6 | Canada Bud. | 315 | 8½ | 9½ | 8½ | 9½ |
| 18⅞ | 5 | . | ... | Can. Cement | 2881 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 96½ | 63 | 6.50 | 8.4 | Do. pref. | 296 | 79 | 80 | 77⅞ | 79½ |
| b45 | 14 | 3 | 17.9 | Canada Dry | 4100 | 16½ | 17⅞ | 16½ | 17⅞ |
| 12 | 10 | . | ... | Can. Forg. (A) | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| x16 | 5 | . | ... | Do. (B) | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 68 | 66 | 3 | 4.4 | Canada Iron | .... | 66 | .. | .. | .. |
| 76 | 60 | 6 | 10 | Do. pref. | .... | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 650 | 630 | 20 | 3.2 | Canada Life | .... | 630 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16½ | 10⅞ | 1.50 | 10.9 | Can. Malting | 238 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 25½ | 15 | 80c | 4.1 | Can. Nor. Pr. | 10 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 107 | 104 | 7 | 6.6 | Do. pref. | .... | 106 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | ⅛ | . | ... | Can. Paving | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 51 | 10⅛ | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 10½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 216 | 190 | 12 | 6.1 | Can. Perman. | 58 | 197 | 196 | 191 | 191 |
| 4.50 | .50 | . | ... | Can. Pr. & Pa. | .... | .70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 3 | . | ... | Can. Steamsh's | .... | 3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | 8 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 5 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 20 | 14½ | 1.60 | 10 | Can. Vinegar | 70 | 17½ | 17½ | 16 | 16 |
| 70 | 54½ | 4 | 6.5 | Can. W. Cable | .... | 61 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30½ | 20 | 1 | 4.8 | Do. (B) | .... | 20⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 9⅞ | . | ... | Can. Bakeries | .... | 9⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 31 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 31 | .. | .. | .. |
| 232 | 196 | 12 | 6.1 | Can. Bk. Com. | 8 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 |
| 36½ | 19 | 2.50 | 13.2 | Can. Bronze | .... | 19 | .. | .. | .. |
| 110 | 102 | 7 | 6.9 | Do. pref. | .... | 102 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13½ | 8 | 50c | 6.2 | Can. Canners | .... | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 92½ | 80 | 6 | 7.5 | Do. 1st pfd. | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 14 | 8⅝ | 80c | 8.9 | Do. 2nd pref. | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 19 | 4⅞ | 1.75 | 24.1 | Can. Car & F'y | 1390 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7½ | 7½ |
| 25½ | 14⅝ | 1.75 | 10.3 | Do. pref. | 427 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 14½ | 6 | . | ... | Can. Celanese | 30 | 6½ | 7 | 6 | 6½ |
| 73½ | 59 | 7 | 10.8 | Do. pref. | .... | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| 58 | 30 | 4 | 13.3 | Can. Convert. | .... | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| x50 | 45 | . | ... | Can. Cottons | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 55 | 49 | 6 | 11.8 | Do. pref. | .... | 51 | .. | .. | .. |
| 36½ | 23 | 3 | 12.2 | Can. Dredge | 30 | 24 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ |
| 92 | 92 | 7 | 7.6 | Do. pref. | .... | 92 | .. | .. | .. |
| 81⅞ | 79 | 6 | 7.5 | Can. Fairb. pf. | .... | 80 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 5⅞ | . | ... | Can. For. Inv. | .... | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 70 | 8 | 10.4 | Do. pref. | .... | 77 | .. | .. | .. |
| 300 | 200 | 4 | 2 | Can. Gen. Elec. | .... | 200 | .. | .. | .. |
| 63¼ | 54½ | 3.50 | 6.4 | Do. pref. | 85 | 59 | 59 | 54½ | 54½ |
| 80 | 52 | 6 | 9.1 | Can. Hyd. E. p. | 10 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 5½ | 1½ | . | ... | Can. Ind. Alc. | 720 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 3½ | ⅞ | . | ... | Do. (B) | 25 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 5.00 | 3.95 | . | ... | Can. Int. I. Tr. | .... | 3.95 | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | 64½ | 5 | 7.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 | 15 | 1 | ... | Can. Lt. & Pr. | .... | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | 18 | . | ... | Can. Locomo. | .... | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 10 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| b4½ | 1½ | . | ... | Can. Marconi | 2700 | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 23½ | 9 | 1 | 9.5 | Canadian Oil | 10 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 120 | 95½ | 8 | 8 | Do. pref. | .... | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 45½ | 12¼ | 1.25 | .. | Can. Pacific | 4770 | 17 | 17½ | 15⅞ | 17 |
| 6¼ | 5 | . | ... | C. Pr. & Pa. In. | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6½ | 2½ | . | ... | Can. Vickers | .... | 2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 16 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 2½ | 50c | 16.7 | Can. Wineries | 70 | 3½ | 3 | 2½ | 3 |
| 16 | 6 | 1 | 12.5 | Can. Wire Box | .... | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 12 | . | ... | Catelli Mac. A. | .... | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5 | . | ... | Do. (B) | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 301 | 290 | 12+3 | 5 | Cent. Can. L'n | .... | 300 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5.35 | 1.50 | 10c | ... | Chem. Research | 4080 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.35 | 2.40 |
| 20.25 | 7.00 | 30c(c) | .. | Cities Service | .... | 8.50 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 3 | . | ... | Cockshutt Plow | 1850 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 4½ | 4⅞ |
| 9 | 3 | . | ... | Comm. Alcohol | .... | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 3 | . | ... | Conduits | .... | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 94 | 84 | 7 | 7.8 | Do. pref. | .... | 90 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12⅞ | 7½ | 1 | 12.5 | Cons. Bakeries | 615 | 9½ | 9½ | 8 | 8 |
| 3 | ⅛ | . | ... | Cons. Food Pr. | 300 | ⅞ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 6 | 3 | . | ... | Do. (A) | .... | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18⅞ | 8 | 80+20c | 12.1 | Cons. Indust. | 225 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8½ |
| 5 | 5 | . | ... | Consol. Paper | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | 23 | 2 | 8.3 | Cons. Press | .... | 23 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 50 | 7 | 14 | Cons. Sand, pf. | 5 | 70 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 188½ | 64 | 2.50† | 3.57 | Cons. Smelters | 1975 | 72 | 73 | 66½ | 70 |
| 187 | 177 | 10 | 5.6 | Consumers Gas | 10 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 |
| x35 | 30 | . | ... | Cooksville Co. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| x85 | 85 | 4 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20½ | 15 | . | ... | Corporate Steel | .... | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| x90 | 90 | . | ... | Corr. P. Box, p | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3⅞ | 1 | . | ... | Cosgrave Br. | 235 | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 |
| 9 | 5 | . | ... | Cosmos Imp. | .... | 6⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| 93 | 65 | 7 | 10 | Do. pref. | .... | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6½ | 2 | . | ... | Crown Dom. Oil | 240 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 15 | 8½ | 3 | ... | Crow's N. Coal | .... | 10⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 3 | . | ... | David & Fre. B | .... | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12½ | 12½ | . | ... | De Havilland | .... | 12½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 5 | . | ... | Disher Steel | 15 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| x18 | 17 | 1.50 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12⅞ | 6⅞ | 1 | 13.3 | Distill-Seagram | 345 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7½ |
| 223 | 204 | 12 | 5.9 | Dominion Bank | 1 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 |
| 55¾ | 27 | 3 | 11.1 | Dom. Bridge | 55 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 40 | 40 | . | ... | Dom. Coal | .... | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 50 | 15 | . | ... | Dom. Engineer. | .... | 24½ | .. | .. | .. |
| x14 | 10 | . | ... | Dom. Found. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 126 | 82 | 5 | 6.1 | Dom. Glass | 1 | 84 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 125 | 119 | 7 | 5.6 | Do. pref. | .... | 125 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 20 | . | ... | Dom. Iron, pf. | .... | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11⅞ | 2⅞ | 40c | 10.7 | Dom. Motors | 120 | 4 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ |
| 14 | 9 | . | ... | Dom. Pr. Stubs | 75 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 24 | 24 | . | ... | Dom. Steel, pf. | .... | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8½ | 1 | . | ... | Dom. St. & C.B. | 675 | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ |
| 24½ | 13½ | 1.20+30 | 7.8 | Dom. Stores | 2140 | 18½ | 19⅞ | 17⅞ | 19½ |
| 14 | 5 | . | ... | Dom. Tar & Ch. | 55 | 5 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 95 | 79½ | 6.50 | 8.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 79½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 83 | 63 | 5 | 7.9 | Dom. Textile | 40 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 123 | 120 | 7 | 5.8 | Do. pref. | .... | 120 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 10 | . | ... | Donnacona | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 1½ | . | ... | Dryden Paper | 50 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 7½ | 3 | . | ... | Duff. Paving | .... | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 68 | 7 | 10.3 | Do. pref. | .... | 68 | .. | .. | .. |
| 25½ | 16 | 1 | 5 | East. Dairies | .... | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 16 | 1+1 | ... | East. Steel | .... | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 97 | 7 | 7.1 | Do. pref. | .... | 98 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 16 | . | ... | East Koot. Pr. | .... | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 97 | 94⅞ | 7 | 7.3 | Do. pref. | .... | 96 | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | 28½ | 2 | ... | East. Theatres | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 80 | 7 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3¾ | 3¾ | . | ... | Easy Washer | .... | 3¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | 34½ | 1.75 | 4.7 | Economic Inv. | .... | 37 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 15 | . | ... | Edmonton D'y | .... | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 78⅞ | 6.50 | 8.3 | Do. pref. | .... | 78⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 5 | . | ... | Enam. & Heat. | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 40 | 20 | 3 | 15 | Eng. Electric | .... | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 2 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 39½ | 16 | 2 | 11.1 | Fam. Players | .... | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 33½ | 18 | 2 | 11.1 | Do. Vot. Tr. | .... | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | 9⅞ | 1 | 9.1 | Fanny Farmer | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 34 | 27 | 2.40 | 8.9 | Do. pref. | 1 | 32½ | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| x25 | .10 | . | ... | Federal Distil. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| x83½ | 75 | . | ... | Firstbrook Box | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29¼ | 10½ | . | ... | Ford Motors A | 7943 | 15½ | 16 | 11½ | 13 |
| 15 | 5 | . | ... | For. Pr. Secs. | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16½ | 8¼ | 1 | 10.8 | Foundation Co. | .... | 9¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | ½ | . | ... | Fraser Cos. | 260 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 25 | 25 | . | ... | Fron. Brew. pf. | .... | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 5 | . | ... | Frost Steel | .... | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 96½ | 85 | 7 | 8.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7½ | 1⅛ | . | ... | Gen. St. Wares | 20 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 119 | 70 | 5+2.50 | 8.8 | Goodyear Tire | 32 | 100 | 99 | 84 | 84 |
| 107⅞ | 94½ | 7 | 7.2 | Do. pref. | 15 | 99½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 93½ | 93½ | 7 | 7.5 | Gould Pumps p | .... | 93½ | .. | .. | .. |
| ¾ | ½ | . | ... | Gt. W. Saddlery | .... | ⅜ | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 6 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | 20 | 2 | 9.5 | Gurd, Chas. | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12⅞ | 5 | 40c | 6.7 | Gypsum, Lime | 1310 | 6 | 6½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 20½ | 6⅞ | . | ... | Ham. Bridge | 40 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 80 | 63 | 6.50 | 10 | Do., pref. | .... | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 13 | 2 | 15.4 | Ham. Cotton, p | .... | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4½ | 2½ | . | ... | Ham. U. Theat | 10 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 63 | 55 | 7 | 11.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 4 | . | ... | Hayes Wheel | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| x95 | 80 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| x50 | 50 | . | ... | Hillcrest Coll. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| x91 | 91 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 1 | . | ... | Hinde & Dauch | 435 | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | 1½ |
| 75 | 75 | . | ... | Holt Renfrew | 75 | .. | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| x96½ | 90 | 7 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3 | . | ... | Honey Dew | .... | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 59 | 45 | 7 | 15.5 | Do. pref. | 20 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 6 | 3 | . | ... | H. Smith Pap. | 335 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 |
| 45 | 30 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | 15 | 2.40 | 10.9 | Humberstone S | 50 | 21½ | 22 | 21½ | 21½ |
| 23½ | 17 | 1.40+50 | 10.8 | Hunt (A) | 5 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 23½ | 18½ | 1.40+50 | 10.2 | Do. (B) | .... | 18½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 150 | 143 | 8 | 5.5 | Huron & E. M. | .... | 144 | .. | .. | .. |
| 29½ | 28 | . | ... | Do. 20% pd. | .... | 28 | .. | .. | .. |
| 29⅞ | 13⅞ | 1.20 | 8.6 | Hydro Electric | .... | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| 225 | 201 | 12 | 5.9 | Imperial Bank | .... | 203 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18⅞ | 8⅞ | 50+50c | 8.7 | Imperial Oil | 5870 | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | 11 | 11⅝ |
| 10½ | 8⅞ | 35+20c | 6.2 | Imperial Tob. | 772 | 8⅞ | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 80 | 80 | 8 | ... | Intercol. Coal p | .... | 80 | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | 13 | 2a | ... | Int. Hyd. E(A) | .... | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 103 | 92 | 7 | 7.3 | Inter. Mill., pf. | 30 | 101 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 80 | 80 | 6 | 7.5 | Do. Series (A) | .... | 80 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20½ | 8½ | 20c | 1.90 | Inter. Nickel | 15256 | 9⅞ | 10⅞ | 9⅞ | 10½ |
| 10 | 5 | . | ... | Inter. Paints | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| b10 | 1⅞ | . | ... | Int. P. & P. A | 500 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| b6 | ⅞ | . | ... | Do. (B) | 100 | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| b4½ | ⅞ | . | ... | Do. (C) | 500 | 1⅜ | .. | .. | .. |
| b43⅛ | 9½ | . | ... | Do., pref. | 1100 | 14½ | 14 | 13 | 13⅞ |
| 15½ | 8½ | 1 | 8.5 | Inter. Pete. | 3320 | 12 | 12⅛ | 11½ | 12 |
| 8 | 5 | . | ... | Inter. Power | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 73 | 56½ | 7 | 12.3 | Do. pref. | .... | 57 | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | 14½ | 3.50 | 18.4 | Int. Util. (A) | 201 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 |
| 11 | 2⅞ | . | ... | Do. (B) | 725 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 40 | 40 | 1 | 2.5 | Jam. Pub. Ser. | .... | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 109 | 99⅞ | 7 | 7 | Do. pref. | .... | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5½ | 2½ | . | ... | Kelvinator | 50 | 4 | 3½ | 3 | 3 |
| 90⅞ | 73½ | 7 | 7.8 | Do. pref. | .... | 90 | .. | .. | .. |
| x40 | 40 | . | ... | Kng. Ed. Hotel | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | 5 | . | ... | Lake of Woods | 350 | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | 8 |
| 101 | 82 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| 140 | 140 | 8 | 5.7 | Landed Bank. | .... | 140 | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | 33 | 3 | 7.7 | Laura Secord | 30 | 38½ | 39⅞ | 39 | 39 |
| 16 | 8¾ | 1 | 10 | Lindsay, C. W. | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 72½ | 65 | 6.50 | 9.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 67 | .. | .. | .. |
| 14¾ | 10 | 80c | 7.6 | Loblaw (A) | 982 | 11 | 11½ | 10 | 10½ |
| 14½ | 10 | 80c | 7.6 | Do. (B) | 140 | 10⅞ | 11 | 10 | 10½ |
| x2½ | 2½ | . | ... | Loew's, London | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 10 | . | ... | MacKin. Steel | .... | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | 90 | 7 | 7.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 91 | .. | .. | .. |
| x36 | 20 | . | ... | Manitoba Pr. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10½ | 5 | . | ... | Maple Leaf | 25 | 8 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 40 | 10 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 10 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 35 | 30 | . | ... | Do. pref. (B) | .... | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 | 30 | . | ... | Marcus Loew's | .... | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| 73 | 70 | 7 | 9.6 | Do. pref. | .... | 73 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10½ | 1⅞ | . | ... | Massey-Harris | 6325 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 22½ | 9⅞ | 60c | 6.1 | McColl Fron. | 1403 | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 80 | 69¾ | 6 | 7.9 | Do. pref. | .... | 76 | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | 35 | . | ... | Mexican L. & P. | .... | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| x25 | 25 | . | ... | Mercury Mills | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| x89 | 58½ | . | ... | Do., pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40½ | 40 | 2 | 5 | Mitchell, J. S. | .... | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 105 | 104 | 7 | 6.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 105 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 8 | 1 | 9.5 | Mitchell, Robt. | .... | 10½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1 | . | ... | Monarch Knit. | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 38 | 38 | . | ... | Do., pref. | .... | 38 | .. | .. | .. |
| 95½ | 83½ | 6 | 6.5 | Montreal Cot. | .... | 92 | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | 98 | 7 | 7 | Do. pref. | .... | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3½ | 2 | . | ... | Montreal Exhib. | .... | 2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 14 | . | ... | Mont. Is. Pr. | .... | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| 68½ | 38 | 1.50 | 3.9 | Mont. L. & P. | 467 | 38 | 38½ | 38 | 38 |
| 49½ | 48 | 3+25 | 6.8 | Montreal Loan | .... | 48 | .. | .. | .. |
| 60 | 48 | 3.20 | 6.3 | Montreal Tele. | .... | 51 | .. | .. | .. |
| 177 | 150 | 10 | 6.4 | Mont. Trams. | 20 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| 17¾ | 11 | 1 | 8 | Moore Corp. c. | 50 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 108½ | 96½ | 7 | 7.2 | Do. (A) | 10 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 126 | 103 | 7 | 6.8 | Do. (B) | .... | 103 | .. | .. | .. |
| x10 | 10 | . | ... | Mt. Royal Hot. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| x49 | 49 | 1 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3¼ | 2 | 10c | ... | Muirheads | 15 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | 6 | 75c | 7.9 | Do. pref. | .... | 9½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 35¾ | 23½ | 1.60 | 6.7 | Nat. Brew. | .... | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 27 | 1.75 | 5.6 | Do. pref. | .... | 31 | .. | .. | .. |
| x10 | 3 | . | ... | Nat. Brick | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 5 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| .50 | .25 | . | ... | Nat. Distiller. | .... | .40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 | 11½ | 2 | 16 | Nat. Steel Car | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 360 | 250 | 14 | 5.6 | National Trust | .... | 250 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 10⅞ | 1.50 | 14.1 | Niag. W. Weav. | .... | 10⅝ | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 | 32 | 3 | 9.4 | Do. pref. | .... | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6.00 | 2.00 | . | ... | North Star Oil | .... | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4.95 | 4.00 | 35c | 8.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 4.25 | .. | .. | .. |
| x25 | 22½ | . | ... | N.S. Steel, pf. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 285 | 125 | 8 | 4.3 | Ogilvie Flour | .... | 185 | .. | .. | .. |
| 130 | 116½ | 7 | 6 | Do. pref. | .... | 117 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 8 | 60c | 7 | Ont. Eq. 10% p | 145 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 120 | 113 | 6 | 5.1 | Ontario Loan | .... | 117 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 5 | . | ... | Ont. Silknit | .... | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 13 | 80c | 6.1 | Ont. Steel | .... | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| x105 | .105 | 7 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1½ | ¼ | . | ... | Orange Crush | .... | ¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 60 | 45 | 7 | 15.6 | Do. (A) | .... | 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5½ | 1½ | . | ... | Do. (B) | 75 | 2½ | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 110 | 90 | 6 | 5.7 | Ott. L. H. & Pr | .... | 105 | .. | .. | .. |
| 105½ | 102 | 6.50 | 6.3 | Do. pref. | .... | 103 | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 25 | . | ... | Ott. Traction | .... | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 92⅞ | 68 | 5 | 7.1 | Page Hersey | 500 | 70½ | 73 | 69½ | 70 |
| 49 | 21½ | 2.50 | ... | Paramount | .... | 21½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 30 | . | ... | Paton Mfg. | .... | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 94 | 82 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 94 | .. | .. | .. |
| ¼ | ¼ | . | ... | Pelissiers | .... | ¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 25 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 73 | 31 | 4 | 12.1 | Penmans | 40 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 101 | 93 | 6 | 6.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 97 | .. | .. | .. |
| .75 | .50 | . | ... | Perfec. Glass | .... | .50 | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | 18 | 2 | 10.1 | Photo Eng. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ |
| 40 | 10 | . | ... | Port Alfred, pf. | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | 64 | 7 | 10 | Porto Rico pf. | .... | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| b39½ | 8½ | . | ... | Postal Tele. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 63½ | 35⅞ | 2 | 5.5 | Power Corp. | 4 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 102 | 94 | 6 | 6.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 97 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4½ | 3 | . | ... | Prairie C. Oil. | .... | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 8½ | 50c | 5 | Pressed Metals | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 42¾ | 25 | 1 | 4 | Price Bros. | .... | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 99 | 70 | 6.50 | 9.3 | Do. pref. | .... | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 49 | 27 | 2.50 | 8.6 | Quebec Power | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 110 | 105 | 7 | 6.7 | Real Estate Ln. | .... | 105 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 1 | . | ... | Regent Knit. | 820 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 5½ | . | ... | Reliance Grain | 37 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| 16 | 9 | 2 | 16.7 | River S. Mills | 25 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 19½ | 11 | 1.50 | 12.9 | Robinson Cone | .... | 11⅝ | .. | .. | .. |
| 16½ | 9 | . | ... | Rogers Majest. | .... | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 291 | 231 | 12 | 5.2 | Royal Bank | 1 | 231 | 231 | 231 | 231 |
| 84 | 75 | . | ... | Ruddy, E. L. p. | .... | 75 | .. | .. | .. |
| 77¾ | 41 | 3 | 7.3 | Russell Motor | .... | 41 | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | 76½ | 7 | 9.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 76½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7 | . | ... | Sarnia Br. (A) | .... | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| x12 | 5 | . | ... | Do. (B) | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 36¾ | 6 | . | ... | Serv. Stn. | 195 | 7½ | 7½ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 90½ | 50 | 6 | 10.5 | Do. pref. | .... | 57 | .. | .. | .. |
| 59½ | 32½ | 2 | 6.1 | Shawinigan | 103 | 33 | 33½ | 33 | 33 |
| 30 | 20 | 1.60 | 6.7 | Sher.-Wms. | .... | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| 120 | 112 | 7 | 6.1 | Do. pref. | .... | 115 | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | 14 | 2.50 | 14.7 | Simon & Son | .... | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| 92 | 88½ | 7 | 7.7 | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 92½ | 71½ | 6.50 | 8.9 | Simpsons Ltd. | 25 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 44½ | 36 | . | ... | Do. (A) | .... | 36 | .. | .. | .. |
| 35½ | 24½ | . | ... | Do. (B) | .... | 29 | .. | .. | .. |
| 108 | 100 | 6 | 6 | Simpson, Robt. | 5 | 104 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | ½ | . | ... | St. Law. Corp. | 295 | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 2½ | . | ... | Do. (A) | 105 | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 20 | 16 | . | ... | St. Law. Flour | .... | 16½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 82 | 7 | 8.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30⅞ | 10 | . | ... | St. Law. Pap. p. | 70 | 14 | 14⅞ | 13 | 13 |
| 30 | 4 | . | ... | St. Maur. V. p | .... | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | 22¾ | 1 | 3.4 | South. Can. Pr. | .... | 29 | .. | .. | .. |
| 106½ | 104 | 6 | 5.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 105½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 16⅞ | 4 | . | ... | St. Pav. & Mat. | 115 | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 4 |
| 80 | 55 | 7 | 11.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1 | . | ... | Stanfords | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 5 | 1 | ... | Stand. Chem. | .... | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | . | ... | Stand. Steel | .... | 3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 30 | 3 | 10 | Do. pref. | .... | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 42½ | 21 | 1.75 | 7.9 | Steel of Can. | 2970 | 25 | 25½ | 22 | 23 |
| 37 | 28⅞ | 1.75 | 5.8 | Do. pref. | 259 | 31⅞ | 30 | 29 | 29 |
| 4½ | 2½ | . | ... | Sterling Coal | .... | 2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 32½ | 12¾ | 1 | 5 | Sup. Pet. ord. | 45 | 18 | 20 | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 105 | 94 | 7 | 7.2 | Do. pref. | .... | 97 | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | 14 | 1 | 5.5 | Do. com. | .... | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 49 | 41 | . | ... | Tamblyn | .... | 49 | .. | .. | .. |
| 106 | 101 | 7 | 6.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 105½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 20 | 3.50 | 16.7 | Thayers, pref. | .... | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 6½ | . | ... | Tip Top Tailors | .... | 8½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 77 | 7 | 8.4 | Do. pref. | .... | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | 10 | . | ... | Tooke Bros. | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 67 | 48½ | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 48½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 9½ | . | ... | Tor. Elevators | 35 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 235 | 210 | 12 | 5.6 | Tor. Gen. Tr. | 20 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 215 |
| 115 | 108 | 6 | 5.4 | Toronto Mtge. | .... | 110 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 1 | . | ... | Traymore | .... | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 12½ | 7 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 30 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 130 | 120 | 7 | 5.5 | Tuckett Tob. p | .... | 128 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17½ | 3⅞ | . | ... | Twin City | 20 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| b62 | 19⅞ | 7 | ... | Do. pref. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | 28 | . | ... | Do. (notes) | .... | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 5⅞ | 1 | 16 | Union Gas. | 725 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 101½ | 98 | 7+1 | 7.9 | Union Trust | .... | 100½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 3 | . | ... | United Fuel | .... | 6½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | 24 | 4 | 16 | Do. pref. | .... | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 62½ | 40 | 2 | 5 | United Secs. | .... | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 24¼ | 8½ | . | ... | Viau Biscuit | 90 | 15 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| 85 | 70 | 7 | 10 | Do. pref. | .... | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 10 | . | ... | Wabasso Cot. | 108 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| 8⅝ | 3 | 25c | 7.7 | Walker-Good. | 5110 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 2 | . | ... | Waterloo Mfg. | .... | 3⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | 30 | 1 | 2.6 | Weston Bisc. | 10 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 90 | 79 | 7 | 8.9 | Do. pref. | .... | 79 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17½ | 6½ | . | ... | West. C. Flour | 10 | 10½ | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 96 | 75 | 6.50 | 8.7 | Do. pref. | .... | 75 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | 10 | . | ... | West. Grocers | .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 55 | 40 | 7 | 16.7 | Do. pref. | 25 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 91 | 85 | . | ... | W. Steel Pr. p. | .... | 91 | .. | .. | .. |
| x9 | 9 | . | ... | Whittall Can. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 10 | . | ... | Windsor Hotel | .... | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| 73 | 71 | 6.50 | 9.1 | Do. pref. | .... | 71 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21½ | 4 | . | ... | Winnipeg Elec. | 418 | 7 | 7½ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 81½ | 49 | 7 | 14 | Do. pref. | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| ‡30 | 30 | . | ... | Woods Mfg. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | 36 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 36 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 80 | . | ... | Wood, Alex, J.p | .... | 80 | .. | .. | .. |
| x2½ | 1½ | . | ... | Zimmerknit | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7 | . | ... | Do. pref. | .... | 7 | .. | .. | .. |

x Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.
a Or payable in stock.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1929.
c 2½c monthly plus stock dividend of ½ of 1% monthly.
d 4% in stock and 50c cash.
† Plus stock bonus.

## Winnipeg Stock Exchange

November 27

| | Bid | Ask | | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver Fire | .. | 115 | Gt. West Life | 375 | 400 |
| Beaver Lumber c. | .. | 5½ | Home Investment | .. | 50 |
| Do., pref. | .. | 100 | Monarch Life | .. | 30 |
| Can. Amer. Tr. shs. | . | 4⅞ | Nor. Can. Mtge. pf. | 15 | ... |
| Can. Fire Ins. | ... | 85 | Nor. Can. Mtge. c. | ½ | ... |
| Can. Indemnity | 120 | ... | Un. Gr. Growers | 12½ | ... |
| Crescent Creamery pfd. | .. | 90 | West Breweries | 2 | 2½ |

## Dividends Declared

| | Annual rate | Amt. this payment | Date payable | Date of record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assoc. Telephone & Tel. "A" | ... | $1+50c | Jan. 1/32 | Dec. 17 |
| Agnew Surpass pfd. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Andian National | ... | $1 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 2 |
| Associated Breweries | 60c | 15c | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 1 | Dec. 15 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 16% | 4% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| Bell Telephone | 8% | 2% | Jan. 15 | Dec. 23 |
| Brazilian Traction pfd. | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| B. C. Power "A" | $2 | 50c | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Biltmore Hats, pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 |
| Belding Corticelli, pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| British American Oil | 80c | 20c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 12 |
| Canada Permanent Mtge. | 12% | 3% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Canada Cement, pref. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Dec. 31 | Nov. 30 |
| Canadian Oil, pref. | 8% | 2% | Jan. 1 | Dec. 19 |
| Can. Wire & Cable "A" | $4 | $1 | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Do., "B" | $1 | 25c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Do., pref. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Can. Pacific Railway, ord. | 5% | 1¼% | Dec. 31 | Dec. 1 |
| Cooksville Co. pref. | 4% | 1% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Chemical Research | ... | 10c | Dec. 15 | Dec. 10 |
| Canada Northern Power | 80c | 20c | Jan. 25 | Dec. 31 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Canada Trust | 10% | 5% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Canadian Car, pref. | $1.75 | 44c | Jan. 11 | Dec. 26 |
| Can. Celanese, pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| Canada Malting | $1.50 | 37½c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| David & Frere "A" | $1 | 25c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Dominion Bank | 12% | 3% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 19 |
| Dominion Stores | $1.20+30 | 30+30c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Dominion Glass | 5% | 1¼% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Dominion Textile | $5 | $1.25 | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| East Kootenay Pr., pfd. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Foundation Co. | $1 | 25c | Feb. 15 | Jan. 30 |
| Famous Players | $2 | 50c | Dec. 26 | Dec. 4 |
| Hamilton Un. Theatres pfd. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 31 | Nov. 30 |
| Hamilton Bridge, pfd. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Huron & Erie Mtge. | 8% | 2% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Halifax Fire Insurance | $1.20 | 60c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 10 |
| International Petroleum | $1 | 25c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| International Nickel, c. | 20c | 5c | Dec. 31 | Dec. 1 |
| Imperial Tobacco, ord. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 31 | Dec. 2 |
| Inter. Proprietaries "A" | $2.60 | 65c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 25 |
| Do., participating | ... | 5c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 25 |
| Landed Banking & Loan | 8% | 2% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Lake Shore Mines | $2+50c | 50c+50c | Dec. 15 | Dec. 1 |
| Montreal Cottons | 6% | 1½% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Model Oils | ... | 3c. | Dec. 18 | Dec. 3 |
| McColl Frontenac, c. | 60c | 15c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 14 |
| Montreal Loan & Mtge. | 12% | 3% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Midland Loan & Savings | 10+2% | 5+2% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| National Breweries | $1.60 | 40c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Do., pref. | $1.75 | 43c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Northern Ont. Power | $2 | 50c | Jan. 25 | Dec. 31 |
| Do., pref. | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 25 | Dec. 31 |
| N. S. Light & Power, ord. | $4 | $1 | Jan. 2 | Dec. 19 |
| Orange Crush "A" pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 1 | Dec. 15 |
| Ontario Loan & Deb. | 12% | 3% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Premier Trust | $5 | $2.50 | Dec. 31 | Dec. 24 |
| Paramount Publix | stk. div. | 2½% | Dec. 31 | Dec. 4 |
| Pioneer Gold, B.C. | 12c | 3c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Power Corp., pref. | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Do., non-cum. pfd. | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Reliance Grain, pfd. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| South. Can. Power pref. | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 15 | Dec. 19 |
| Standard Steel, pref. "A" | $3 | 75c | Jan. 1 | Dec. 15 |
| Sherwin Williams | $1.60 | 40c | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| Sylvanite Gold Mines | 4% | 2% | Dec. 31 | Dec. 5 |
| Toronto General Trusts | 12% | 3% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 12 |
| Twin City, pref. | $7 | $1.75 | Jan. 2 | Dec. 12 |
| Union Gas | $1 | 25c | Dec. 10 | Nov. 20 |
| Viau Biscuit, pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 2 | Dec. 23 |
| Walker, Hiram | 25c | 6¼c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 28 |
| Western Can. Flour, pref. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Wright-Hargreaves | 10+2½c | 2½+2½c | Jan. 1 | Dec. 14 |

**Dividends Passed or Deferred:**

Can. Bakeries, 1st pref. Dec. 15, deferred. Last paid 1% Sept. 15, 1931.

Ford Motor of Canada, Dec. 20. Last paid 60c. June 20.

Jones Bros. of Canada, pref., Dec. 1. Last paid $1.62½ Sept. 1, 1931.

London Canadian Investment Corp. pref., Dec. 1, deferred. Last paid 1½% Sept. 1, 1931.

Rogers Majestic "A" & "B" Dec. 1, passed. Last paid 30c. Sept. 1.

**Dividend Rate Reduced:**

Canada Wire & Cable "B" Dec. 15, 25c. Reduced from $1.75 to $1 per annum.

Dominion Glass, com., Jan. 2. Reduced from 1¾% to 1¼% quarterly.

Hiram Walker, Dec. 15. Reduced from 12½c. to 6¼c. quarterly.

International Nickel, com., 5c. Dec. 31. Reduced from 10c. to 5c. quarterly.

**Extra Dividends:**

Lake Shore Mines. Dec. 15, 50c.

Midland Loan & Savings, Jan. 2, 2%.

Dominion Stores, Jan. 2, 30 cents per share.

Wright Hargreaves, Jan. 2, 2½ cents per share.

## Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending November 30

| Montreal | Int. Rate | Due | Yield | Latest Ask | High | Low | Range 1931 High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi, 1st mtge. | 5 | 1953 | ... | 47½ | ... | ... | 78 | 49 |
| Asbestos | 5 | 1942 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Asbestos, 1st mtge. | 6 | 1941 | ... | †14 | ... | ... | 20 | 15 |
| Do., gen. mtge. | 6 | 1956 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| Can. Cons. Rub. | 6 | 1946 | ... | ... | ... | ... | x102½ | 102½ |
| Can. Cottons | 5 | 1940 | 6.47 | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 88 |
| Can. Forgings | 6 | 1942 | 6.00 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Can. Locomotive | 6 | 1951 | ... | ... | ... | ... | x96 | ... |
| Can. Pr. (La. Ser.) | 5½ | 1958 | ... | †9 | ... | ... | 28½ | 5 |
| Do. (Way. Ser.) | 5½ | 1958 | ... | †9 | ... | ... | 28½ | 5 |
| Can. S. S. deb. | 5 | 1943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | x93½ | ... |
| Cedars Rapids | 5 | 1953 | 4.66 | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 101 |
| Dom. Canners | 6 | 1940 | ... | ... | ... | ... | x103 | ... |
| Dom. Coal | 5 | 1940 | 5.29 | ... | ... | ... | 98½ | 98 |
| McNish | 6 | 1948 | ... | 2.25 | ... | ... | 3.25 | 2.25 |
| Mex. L. & Pr. | 5 | 1940 | 10.05 | ... | ... | ... | 73½ | 70½ |
| Mont. L. H. & P. | 4½ | 1932 | ... | ... | ... | ... | x100 | 98⅞ |
| Mont. Tr. 1st mtge. | 5 | 1941 | 5.44 | 98 | ... | ... | 101½ | 96¾ |
| Mont. Tr. "A" | 5 | 1955 | 5.70 | 85½ | ... | ... | 95½ | 90½ |
| Mont. Tr. G. & R. "B" | 5 | 1955 | 5.51 | ... | ... | ... | 95½ | 91¾ |
| Do., "C" | 4½ | 1955 | 5.64 | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 84 |
| Do., "D" | 5 | 1955 | 5.55 | †84 | ... | ... | 95½ | 91¾ |
| N. S. Steel | 5 | 1959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62⅞ | 59 |
| Ogilvie Flour "A" | 6 | 1932 | 5.35 | ... | ... | ... | 100⅞ | 100 |
| Do., "B" | 6 | 1932 | ... | ... | ... | ... | x100⅞ | 100 |
| Do., "C" | 6 | 1932 | 5.78 | ... | ... | ... | 100½ | ... |
| Ont. Steel | 6 | 1943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Porto R. Pr. | 5 | 1936 | 7.95 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 88 |
| Steel of Can. | 6 | 1940 | 4.98 | ... | ... | ... | 107½ | 106¾ |
| Wayagamack | 6 | 1951 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | 75 | 45 |
| West. K. Pr. | 6 | 1940 | 5.15 | ... | ... | ... | 106 | ... |
| Winn. Elec. | 5 | 1935 | 5.12 | ... | ... | ... | 99½ | 98½ |
| **Toronto** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada Bread | 6 | 1941 | 6.00 | ... | ... | ... | 101½ | 100 |
| Steel of Can. | 6 | 1940 | 5.12 | ... | ... | ... | 106½ | ... |
| **Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)** | | | | | | | | |
| War Loan | 5 | 1937 | 4.05 | 105.25 | 105.00 | .... | 108.15 | 103.75 |
| Victory Loan | 5½ | 1933 | 5.30 | 100.60 | 100.60 | 100.35 | 105.25 | 100.35 |
| Do. | 5½ | 1934 | 5.50 | 100.25 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 105.30 | 99.00 |
| Do. | 5½ | 1937 | 4.53 | 105.00 | 105.00 | .... | 112.40 | 104.90 |
| Do., refund | 4½ | 1940 | 5.25 | 94.75 | 94.00 | .... | 102.12 | 94.00 |
| Do., refund | 5 | 1943 | 5.20 | 98.75 | 98.25 | 97.50 | 106.50 | 97.50 |
| Do., refund | 4½ | 1944 | 5.17 | 93.50 | .... | .... | 102.25 | 92.50 |
| Do., refund | 4½ | 1946 | 5.17 | 93.00 | .... | .... | 102.45 | 94.00 |
| Do., renewal | 5½ | 1932 | 5.20 | 100.25 | .... | .... | 103.00 | 100.00 |
| Conversion Loan | 4½ | 1956 | 5.07 | 92.25 | .... | .... | 102.00 | 92.00 |
| Do. | 4½ | 1957 | 5.13 | 92.25 | 92.25 | 91.65 | 102.75 | 91.65 |
| Do. | 4½ | 1958 | 5.11 | 93.37 | .... | .... | 104.65 | 92.75 |
| Do. | 4½ | 1959 | 5.16 | 93.37 | 93.10 | .... | 104.70 | 93.10 |

x—Quotations for 1930. None recorded in 1931 to date.
†Latest bid.

## Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to December 1

| Crop Year from Aug. 14 High | Low | | Open Nov. 25 | High for week | Low for week | Close Dec. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Wheat** | | | | |
| .72½ | .52½ | Nov. | .60⅞ | .60⅞ | .56½ | .... |
| .72⅜ | .51¼ | Dec. | .61½ | .61½ | .56 | .60⅝ |
| .76½ | .55⅞ | May | .66 | .66 | .60¾ | .64¾ |
| .77⅞ | .61¼ | July | .66½ | .66½ | .61½ | .65¾ |
| | | **Oats** | | | | |
| .36⅞ | .29½ | Nov. | .32⅞ | .32⅞ | .29½ | .... |
| .36½ | .25⅜ | Dec. | .32⅞ | .33 | .29⅜ | .31½ |
| .38 | .28 | May | .35⅜ | .35⅜ | .32⅜ | .34½ |
| .37½ | .33 | July | .35⅜ | .35½ | .33 | .34⅞ |
| | | **Barley** | | | | |
| .44⅞ | .36½ | Nov. | .... | .42⅞ | .39½ | .... |
| .45½ | .28⅛ | Dec. | .41⅜ | .42 | .37⅞ | .41¼ |
| .47⅞ | .32¼ | May | .44 | .44⅝ | .40 | .43⅜ |
| .45½ | .42½ | July | .... | .45½ | .42½ | .43⅜ |
| | | **Flax** | | | | |
| 1.13 | .96⅞ | Nov. | 1.01½ | 1.02 | .96⅞ | .... |
| 1.27 | .92½ | Dec. | 1.01 | 1.02½ | .96½ | 1.01½ |
| 1.21 | .97½ | May | 1.06 | 1.07⅝ | 1.00 | 1.07¼ |
| 1.16½ | 1.00½ | July | 1.06 | 1.07¼ | 1.00½ | 1.07¼ |
| | | **Rye** | | | | |
| .55½ | .41 | Nov. | .... | .45½ | .41 | .... |
| .56 | .32½ | Dec. | .47¼ | .47¼ | .41½ | .46 |
| .59½ | .32½ | May | .50¾ | .51 | .45 | .49⅝ |
| .59 | .45⅞ | July | .51¼ | .51⅜ | .45⅞ | .50 |

## Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo
Week of December 1

| High to date† | Low | | Close Nov. 24 | High for week | Low for week | Close Dec. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Wheat** | | | | |
| .70½ | .50¾ | Dec. | .58¾ | .57¼ | .54 | .57¼ |
| .72 | .57¾ | May | .63 | .60¾ | .57¾ | .60¾ |

†Since trading opened March 3.

## Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)

December 1, 1931

| Industrial Stocks: | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Acadia Sugar c. | .30 | .50 |
| Acadia Sug. pfd. | 2.15 | 2.60 |
| Allens Coll. pfd. | 32.00 | .... |
| Allens Lond. pfd. | 32.00 | .... |
| Andian Nat. Corp. | 19.00 | 24.00 |
| B.C. Pulp & Paper com. | 1.75 | 4.00 |
| B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd. | 25.00 | .... |
| Canada Biscuit pf. | .... | 7.75 |
| Can. & Dom. Sugar com. | 16.00 | 18.50 |
| Can. Mach. c. | 5.25 | 7.00 |
| Can. Mach. 7% pf. | 24.00 | 33.00 |
| Can. Pack. c. | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| Can. Pack. 7% pf. | 83.00 | 93.00 |
| Can. Starch pfd. | 71.00 | .... |
| Canada Tea pfd. | 58.00 | .... |
| Can. Wire & Cable pfd. w.w. | 90.00 | 96.00 |
| Can. Indust. c. 'A' | 78.00 | .... |
| Can. Indust. c. 'B' | 74.50 | .... |
| Can. Industries 7% pfd. | 110.00 | 116.00 |
| Can. Westing. | 47.50 | 52.50 |
| Chase, A. W. units | 31.50 | 37.00 |
| Cons. Oka Sand & Gravel pfd. | 57.00 | .... |
| Copeland Flour 6% pfd. | 6.50 | 11.00 |
| Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd. | 52.00 | 58.00 |
| Dom. Foundries & Steel c. | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| Dom. Mfrs. pfd. | 70.00 | .... |
| Dunlop Tire 7% pfd. | 65.00 | .... |
| Eastern Car 6% pfd. | 46.50 | .... |
| Fed. Grain pfd. | 23.00 | .... |
| Goderich Elev. & Transit | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| Greening Wire 7% pfd. | 86.00 | 92.00 |
| Guard. Realty pfd. | 35.50 | 40.50 |
| Guelph Carpet Units | 70.00 | 78.00 |
| Harding Carp. pf. | .... | 56.00 |
| Inter City Bak. c. | 46.00 | 52.00 |
| Internat. Proprietaries "A" | 24.00 | 30.00 |
| Loew's London c. | .50 | .... |
| Loew's London 7% pfd. | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| M & P Stores pfd. | .... | 94.00 |
| Massey-Harris pf. | 13.50 | 17.00 |
| Morrow Screw Nut 7% pfd. | 94.00 | 98.00 |
| Mt. Royal Hotel Scrip | .75 | 1.25 |
| Mt. Royal Htl. c. | 1.20 | 2.00 |
| Mt. Royal Htl. 6% pfd. | 11.00 | 15.00 |
| Nat. Grocers c. | .75 | 1.50 |
| Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd. | 44.00 | 51.00 |
| Para. Oshawa c. | 10.00 | .... |
| Prov. Paper pfd. | 60.00 | 75.00 |
| Rolland Paper pfd. w.w. | .... | 50.00 |
| Standard Clay Prod. com. | 10.00 | 25.00 |
| Standard Fuel pfd. bonus | 63.00 | 70.00 |
| Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd. | 13.00 | .... |
| Toronto Brick pfd. | 47.00 | 60.00 |
| Toronto Carpet c. | 12.00 | .... |
| Toronto Carpet 8% pfd. | .... | 99.00 |
| Toronto Elevator 7% pfd. | 65.00 | 75.00 |
| Toronto Hous. c. | 23.00 | 32.00 |
| Un. Amuse. "A" | 12.00 | 17.00 |
| West. Grain pfd. | 21.00 | .... |
| Willards Choc. pf. | .... | 43.00 |
| **Insurance Stocks:** | | |
| Br. Amer. Assce. | 28.00 | .... |
| Can. Life Assur. | 440.00 | 510.00 |
| Canada Nat. Fire | 19.00 | 26.00 |
| Can. Fire Ins. | 77.00 | 85.00 |
| Capital Life 20% pd. | 10.00 | .... |
| Confeder. Life 20% pd. | 175.00 | 210.00 |
| Continental Life 20% pd. | 72.00 | .... |
| Crown Life | 130.00 | 160.00 |
| Dominion Fire | 97.50 | 117.50 |
| Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins. | 170.00 | 215.00 |
| Dom. Life 50% pd. | 275.00 | [illegible] |
| Excelsior Life 30% pd. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Fed. Fire 25% pd. | 28.00 | 32.00 |
| Fidelity Ins. of Canada | .... | 77.50 |
| Great West Life | 370.00 | 425.00 |
| Guar. Co. of N.A. | 240.00 | .... |
| Halifax Fire | 13.00 | 18.00 |
| Imperial Life | 375.00 | 420.00 |
| Manufac. Life | 300.00 | 325.00 |
| Monarch Life | 26.00 | 30.00 |
| National Life 25% pd. | 103.00 | .... |
| Saskatchewan Life 10% pd. | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| Sovereign Life | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| Sun Life Assur. | 525.00 | 750.00 |
| Western Assur. c. | 28.50 | 33.00 |
| Western Life 20% pd. | 7.00 | .... |
| **Trust & Loan Stocks:** | | |
| Br. Mtg. & Trust | 160.00 | .... |
| Can. Gen. Investments Ltd. | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| Chartered Trust | 98.00 | 107.00 |
| Deb. & Sec. c. | .... | 57.00 |
| Deb. & Sec. pfd. | .... | 60.00 |
| Eastern Can. Sav. & loan | 120.00 | 135.00 |
| Eastern Trust | 140.00 | 155.00 |
| Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50 | 51.00 | 57.00 |
| Investment Foundation Units | 20.00 | .... |
| Lambton Loan & Savings | 77.00 | .... |
| London & Western Trust | 105.00 | 125.00 |
| Midland Loan & Savings | 17.00 | .... |
| Mtge. Disc. pfd. | 3.50 | 4.25 |
| Mutual Min. pfd. | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| Mutual Fin. c. | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| Premier Trust | .... | 85.00 |
| Security Loan & Savings | 100.00 | 117.50 |
| Sherbrooke Trust | 108.50 | .... |
| Sterling Trust | .... | 90.00 |
| Traders Fin. pfd. | 42.00 | .... |
| Traders Fin. c. | .... | 5.00 |
| Trusts & Guar. | 68.00 | 75.00 |
| Victoria Trust & Savings | 166.00 | .... |
| Waterloo Trust & Savings | 116.00 | 130.00 |
| **Power Issues:** | | |
| B.C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd. | 97.00 | 100.00 |
| Calgary Pwr. pfd. | 92.50 | 97.00 |
| Can. Light & Pwr. com. | 20.00 | .... |
| Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P c. | 36.00 | .... |
| Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd. | 72.50 | 78.00 |
| Gt. Lakes Pwr. pf. | .... | 36.00 |
| N.B. Pwr. 1st pfd. | 45.00 | 60.00 |
| N.B. Tel. c. | 11.25 | 14.00 |
| N.S. L&P c. | 47.00 | 55.00 |
| Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd. | .... | 102.00 |
| **Recent London Quotations:** | | |
| Brewer Distillers | .... | [illegible] |
| Can. & For. Sec. | .... | 7s. 6d. |
| Can. West. Lumber | .... | 1s. 9d. |
| Hudson's Bay | .... | 27s. 6d. |
| Do., 5% pfd. | .... | 65s. |
| Internat. Holdings | .... | 31/ |
| Nfld. Pr. & Pap deb. stk. | .... | [illegible] |
| Trust & Loan of Can. (15s. pd.) | .... | 5s. |

## Active Current Bond Prices

November 30, 1931

| | Bid | Asked | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion of Canada 5½/33 | 101⅛ | 101 | 4.97 |
| Dominion of Canada 5½/34 | 100 | 100½ | 5.32 |
| Dominion of Canada 5/43 | 98 | 98½ | 5.17 |
| Dominion of Canada 4½/46 | 93 | 94 | 5.05 |
| Dominion of Canada 4½/56 | 91¼ | 92½ | 5.02 |
| Dominion of Canada 4½/58 | 92¾ | 93½ | 4.92 |
| C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/54 | 97¾ | 98¾ | 5.09 |
| C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/51 | 91½ | 92½ | 5.10 |
| C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/55 | 94 | 95 | 5.11 |
| C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/56 | 91 | 92¼ | 5.02 |
| C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/69 | 98½ | 99½ | 5.03 |
| Province of Ontario 4½/44 | 94¾ | 95¾ | 4.95 |
| Province of Ontario 5/43 | 97⅞ | 98¾ | 5.11 |
| Province of Ontario (Hydro) 4½/70 | 92 | 93 | 5.17 |
| Province of Quebec 4½/56 | 93 | 96 | 4.80 |
| Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53 | 45 | 50 | 11.81 |
| Argentine Gov't. (Ser. B) 6/58 | 52¼ | 54 | ... |
| Beauharnois Power 6/59 | 64 | 66 | ... |
| Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st, 5/57 | 103 | 105 | 4.65 |
| Brazil, U. S. of, Ext. S. F. 6½/57 | 20 | 22½ | ... |
| British Columbia Power 5/60 | 83 | 87 | 5.96 |
| British Columbia Power 5½/60 | 87 | 90 | 6.25 |
| British Columbia Telephone 5/60 | 88 | 90 | 5.11 |
| Calgary Power 5/60 | 83 | 90 | 5.70 |
| Calgary Brewing 5/47 | 93 | 98 | 5.78 |
| Canada Cement 1st Mtge. S. F. 5½/47 | 98 | 102 | 4.40 |
| Canada Gypsum Lime & Alabastine 5½/48 | 83 | 89 | 6.20 |
| Canada Northern Power Corp. 5/53 | 65 | 70 | 9.15 |
| Canada Steamship Lines 1st & Gen. 6/41 | 80 | 85 | 8.35 |
| C. P. R. Collateral Trust 5/54 | 35 | 45 | ... |
| C. P. R. Secured 4½% Notes | 83 | 97 | 5.85 |
| Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60 | 15 | 16½ | ... |
| Colombia Republic Ext. S. F. 6/61 | 31 | 33 | ... |
| Davies, Wm. 6/42 | 85 | 90 | 7.40 |
| Dominion Canners 6/40 | 100 | 104 | 5.44 |
| Dominion Square Corporation 6/48 | 60 | 70 | 9.60 |
| Dominion Tar & Chemical 6/49 | 80 | 85 | 7.60 |
| Dominion Textile 6/49 | 100 | 105 | 5.55 |
| Duke Price Power 1st, 6/66 | 88 | 90 | 6.25 |
| Eastern Dairies, Ltd., Conv. 6/49 | 80 | 88 | 6.20 |
| Eaton, T. Realty 5/49 | 85 | 90 | 5.95 |
| Famous Players 6/48 | 65 | 75 | 9.90 |
| Federal Grain 6/49 | 60 | 70 | 9.10 |
| Foreign Power Securities Corp. 6/49 | 70 | 85 | 7.55 |
| Fraser Companies 6/50 | 35 | 45 | ... |
| Gatineau Power, 1st Mtge. 5/56 | 80 | 85 | 6.25 |
| Gatineau Power, S. F. Debs., 6/41 | 70 | 75 | 10.00 |
| General Steel Wares 6/52 | 35 | 45 | ... |
| Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53 | 61 | 66 | 8.90 |
| Harris Abattoir 6/47 | 95 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Manitoba Power, 1st S. F. 5½/51 | 73 | 80 | 7.50 |
| Maple Leaf Milling 5½/49 | 75 | 80 | 7.55 |
| Massey-Harris, 1st Mtge. 5/47 | 66 | 72 | 8.20 |
| MacLaren Quebec Power 5½/61 | 82 | 88 | 6.40 |
| Montreal Coke, 1st S. F. 5½/47 | 96 | 100 | 5.50 |
| Montreal Island Power 5½/57 | 88 | 90 | 6.00 |
| Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5/51 | 100 | 102 | 4.85 |
| Montreal Tramways, 1st Coll. Trust 5/41 | 96 | 98 | 5.25 |
| Montreal Tramways Gen. Ref. 4½/55 | 70 | 76 | 6.10 |
| Montreal Tramways 5/55 | 82 | 86 | 6.00 |
| Moodie, J. R. 6/48 | 95 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills 6/32 | 99 | 101 | 4.95 |
| Ontario Power Service 5½/50 | 66 | 70 | 8.32 |
| Ottawa Valley Power 5½/70 | 93 | 96 | 5.75 |
| Power Corporation of Canada 4½/59 | 70 | 75 | 6.45 |
| Price Bros., 1st S. F. Ser. "A" 6/43 | 78 | 86 | 7.90 |
| Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68 | 94 | 97 | 5.17 |
| Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70 | 91 | 95 | 4.80 |
| Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70 | 98 | 101 | 4.95 |
| Simpsons 6/49 | 75 | 82 | 7.80 |
| Southern Canada Power 1st, 5/55 | 94 | 102 | 4.85 |
| United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52 | 88 | 94 | 6.00 |
| West Kootenay Power 5/56 | 88 | 94 | 5.42 |
| Windsor Hotel 6½/43 | 94 | 100 | 6.50 |
| Windsor Hotel 6/47 | 88 | 94 | 6.60 |
| Winnipeg Electric 5/35 | 92 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Winnipeg Electric 6/54 | 60 | 70 | 9.20 |

## Active Provincial & Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

| Provinces | Rate | Actual Maturity | Next Int. Date | Approx. Price | Approx. Yield % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 4½ | 1 Oct., 1958 | 1 Apr. | 84.78 | 5.60 |
| Alberta | 5 | 1 July, 1943 | 1 Jan. | 93.75 | 5.75 |
| Alberta | 6 | 1 Apr., 1936 | 1 Apr. | 100.78 | 5.80 |
| British Columbia | 4½ | 1 Oct., 1953 | 1 Apr. | 88.50 | 5.40 |
| British Columbia | 5 | 15 Jan., 1948 | 15 Jan. | 95.67 | 5.40 |
| British Columbia | 6 | 15 Aug., 1941 | 15 Feb. | 105 | 5.35 |
| Manitoba | 4 | 1 July, 1947 | 1 Jan. | 84.17 | 5.50 |
| Manitoba | 5 | 2 June, 1959 | 2 June | 92.95 | 5.50 |
| Manitoba | 5 | 15 June, 1943 | 15 Dec. | 96.65 | 5.50 |
| New Brunswick | 4½ | 1 June, 1948 | 1 June | 93.36 | 5.10 |
| New Brunswick | 4½ | 15 June, 1936 | 15 Dec. | 98.47 | 5.10 |
| New Brunswick | 6 | 1 Jan., 1936 | 1 Jan. | 103.17 | 5.10 |
| Nova Scotia | 4½ | 15 Nov., 1943 | 15 Nov. | 93.23 | 5.10 |
| Nova Scotia | 5 | 1 May, 1943 | 1 May | 99.14 | 5.10 |
| Nova Scotia | 6 | 1 Nov., 1936 | 1 May | 103.48 | 5.10 |
| Ontario | 4½ | 1 Sep., 1944 | 1 Mar. | 94.80 | 5.05 |
| Ontario | 5 | 15 Oct., 1943 | 15 Apr. | 99.80 | 5.05 |
| Ontario | 6 | 2 May, 1936 | 2 May | 102.77 | 5.30 |
| P. E. I. | 4½ | 1 Apr., 1939 | 1 Apr. | 92.33 | 5.30 |
| P. E. I. | 5 | 1 Oct., 1944 | 1 Apr. | 95.00 | 5.25 |
| Quebec | 4½ | 1 May, 1961 | 1 May | 93.00 | 5.25 |
| Saskatchewan | 4½ | 1 May, 1961 | 1 May | 89.92 | 5.30 |
| Saskatchewan | 5 | 1 Oct., 1950 | 1 Apr. | 88.25 | 6.00 |
| Saskatchewan | 6 | 1 Feb., 1936 | 1 Feb. | 100.39 | 5.90 |
| **Cities** | | | | | |
| Montreal | 5 | 1 Sep., 1963 | 1 Mar. | 97.65 | 5.15 |
| Toronto | 4½ | 1 Sep., 1954 | 1 Mar. | 91.60 | 5.15 |
| Vancouver | 4½ | 1 Aug., 1946 | 1 Feb. | 84.81 | 5.85 |
| Winnipeg | 5 | 1 Mar., 1944 | 1 Mar. | 93.80 | 5.70 |
| Edmonton | 5½ | 1 May, 1945 | 1 May | 91.10 | 6.50 |
| Calgary | 5 | 1 Jan., 1943 | 1 Jan. | 88.73 | 6.40 |
| Halifax | 6 | 1 July, 1951 | 1 Jan. | 108.57 | 5.30 |
| Saint John | 5 | 15 Dec., 1950 | 15 Dec. | 96.38 | 5.30 |
| Regina | 4½ | 1 July, 1950 | 1 Jan. | 90.48 | 5.40 |
| Victoria | 5 | 21 July, 1945 | 21 Jan. | 94.70 | 5.50 |
| Quebec | 5 | 1 June, 1948 | 1 June | 100.00 | 5.00 |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# Bank of Montreal Holds Liquid Position in 1931

## Share Earnings of $12.43 Reported for Past Fiscal Year—Assets Off Only $30,000,000—Deposits Well Maintained—Call Loans Down

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Per share earnings of $12.43 as against $14.61, a strong liquid position and a drop of about only $30,000,000 in assets to $794,523,333 are features of the report of the Bank of Montreal for the year ended October 31, 1931 compared with the preceding year.

For the past fiscal year earnings totalled $5,386,379. This compares with $6,519,031 in 1930 and $7,070,892 in 1929. After providing for a smaller reservation for bank premises and setting aside a reserve for income tax, there remained a balance of $4,476,379 applicable to the capital stock.

Particulars of the income account for the past three years follow:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended October 31

| | 1931 $ | 1930 $ | 1929 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net profit* | 5,386,379 | 6,519,031 | 7,070,892 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Dividends | 4,320,000 | 4,312,647 | 3,993,234 |
| Bonus | ....... | 720,000 | 720,000 |
| Int. on new stk. paymts. | ....... | 14,940 | ....... |
| Res. for premises | 300,000 | 800,000 | 900,000 |
| Prov. for taxes | 610,000 | 459,979 | 485,865 |
| Surp. for year | 156,379 | 211,465 | 1,021,793 |
| Add: Prev. surplus | 947,047 | 735,582 | 713,789 |
| Prem. on new stock | ....... | 51,459 | 6,031,841 |
| Less: Trans. to rest | ....... | 51,459 | 7,031,841 |
| Bal. carrd fwd. | 1,103,426 | 947,047 | 735,582 |

*After deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.

### Small Drop in Assets

Despite unsettled commercial and financial conditions over the past year, the drop of only $30,000,000 in assets is considered as a very satisfactory showing. Analysis of the balance sheet shows that quick assets amounted to 58.11 per cent of all liabilities to the public, and cash and gold reserve equal 11.64 per cent of all public liabilities.

The 1931 statement shows liabilities to the public of $718,330,729 and liabilities to the shareholders of $76,192,604, the latter representing capital, surplus and undivided profits.

Details of the assets show current coin or specie at $83,625,914. up from $33,871,526 at the end of the preceding year. Dominion notes show a decline from $56,175,893 to $47,875,605, while deposit in the central gold reserve has shrunk $2,000,000 to $8,000,000.

The amount due from other banks is negligible, while foreign banks owe the Bank of Montreal $22,270,111, down from $35,118,588 a year ago. Foreign currency on hand totals $281,667, a decline from $910,246 last reported.

Call loans in Canada total $9,243,921, a decrease during the year of roughly $8,600,000. Call loans outside of Canada are down over $32,000,000 to $28,252,802.

### Hold More Securities

Holdings of government securities have increased during the twelve months from $131,107,484 to $169,089,426, while other securities have more than doubled to $11,095,421. Municipal and other securities held by the bank had a value at the end of the year of $58,034,199, up from $46,447,441.

Notes held of other banks show a gain of about $500,000 to $3,418,407, while cheques of other banks are down approximately $5,000,000 to $32,094,436.

Canadian current loans total about the same as at the end of the last fiscal year, namely, $291,111,569 as against $290,872,423. Municipal loans have increased from $24,246,054 to $31,320,743. Current loans elsewhere have been cut from $42,547,341 to $23,002,009. Non-current loans have increased about $1,000,000 to $3,090,826.

Mortgages are down slightly to $1,344,579. Letters of credit show a small increase from $8,723,863 to $8,943,524. Circulation funds are virtually unchanged at $1,692,109, while investment in controlled companies has been written down from $2,353,227 to $1,573,505. Other assets show an increase in value from $50,498 to $147,072.

On the liabilities side of the ledger sheet capital stock is shown unchanged at $36,000,000, as also the rest account at $38,000,000. Surplus has been increased from $947,047 to $1,103,426.

Notes in circulation have declined from $39,724,450 to $38,028,370. Demand deposits are off from $148,045,926 to $116,940,464, while savings deposits show a small variation — from $540,977,246 to $539,922,593.

The amount due to Canadian banks has been cut from $2,569,634 to $1,739,226. The amount due to other banks has increased from $5,802,935 to $10,444,966.

Bills payable are down from $1,568,710 to $220,119. Other liabilities show a restriction from $2,790,070 to $2,091,463.

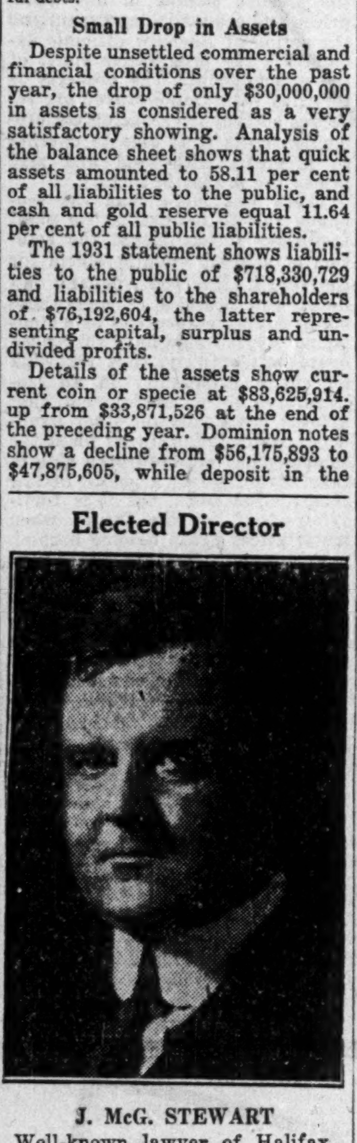
The company's balance sheet as analyzed by The Financial Post is as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT*
As at October 31

| Immediately Available Liquid Resources | 1931 $ | 1930 $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Specie | 27,750,310 | 33,871,526 |
| Dom. notes | 47,875,605 | 56,175,893 |
| Gold reserve | 8,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Bal. due by for. bks. | 22,270,112 | 35,118,588 |
| For. currency | 281,667 | 910,247 |
| Gov. secs. | 169,089,426 | 131,107,485 |
| Call loans abd. | 28,252,802 | 60,921,713 |
| | 303,519,922 | 328,105,452 |
| **Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government** | | |
| Public secs. | 58,034,199 | 46,447,442 |
| Rly. secs. | 11,095,421 | 5,074,727 |
| Can. call loans | 9,243,922 | 17,840,690 |
| Curr. loans in Can.† | 291,111,569 | 290,872,423 |
| Curr. loans abd.† | 23,002,010 | 42,547,341 |
| Prov. & mun. loans | 31,320,743 | 24,246,054 |
| | 423,807,864 | 427,028,677 |
| **Due from Other Banks** | | |
| Notes of other banks | 3,418,407 | 2,890,526 |
| Cheques | 32,094,437 | 37,833,383 |
| Due by banks | 200 | 260 |
| | 35,513,044 | 40,724,169 |
| **Other Assets** | | |
| Non-curr. loans | 3,090,827 | 2,037,461 |
| Real estate | 390,887 | 321,214 |
| Mortgages | 1,344,579 | 1,482,138 |
| Letters of credit | 8,943,524 | 8,723,864 |
| Premises | 14,500,000 | 14,500,000 |
| Dep. re circ. fund. | 1,692,109 | 1,642,836 |
| Shares in cont. cos. | 1,573,506 | 2,353,228 |
| Other assets | 147,072 | 50,498 |
| | 31,682,504 | 31,111,239 |
| | 794,523,334 | 826,969,537 |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| **To the Public** | | |
| Circulation | 38,028,370 | 39,724,450 |
| Deposits by public: | | |
| Demand | 116,940,465 | 148,045,927 |
| Savings | 539,922,594 | 540,977,246 |
| To banks abroad, etc.: | | |
| Foreign banks | 10,444,966 | 5,802,935 |
| Bills payable | 220,119 | 1,568,710 |
| Letters of credit | 8,943,524 | 8,723,864 |
| Sundry liabilities | 2,091,464 | 2,799,070 |
| | 716,591,502 | 747,642,202 |
| Due other Can. bks. | 1,739,227 | 2,569,635 |
| **To the Shareholders** | | |
| Dividends | 1,089,178 | 1,810,653 |
| Reserve | 38,000,000 | 38,000,000 |
| Capital | 36,000,000 | 36,000,000 |
| Surplus | 1,103,427 | 947,047 |
| | 76,192,605 | 76,757,700 |
| | 794,523,333 | 826,969,537 |

*Including the Bank of Montreal (France) and the Bank of Montreal (San Francisco).
†After reserve for bad and doubtful debts.

### Elected Director



J. McG. STEWART
Well-known lawyer of Halifax, who has been added to the board of directors of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Stewart is identified with many Maritime companies.

### Packing Case Labels Boost Canada

Truck parts travelling in large cases through England to be made into Leyland trucks in Canada, were covered with the interesting labels shown above. They were supplied by the Empire Marketing Board to urge Britishers to buy Canadian goods because Canada was sending orders to England.

# RETAIL PURCHASES GAIN SEASONALLY

## Clothing, Candy and Boots Made Good Gains in October

Increased volume of retail sales is indicated by the index number for October, calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, this rising in keeping with the season to 111.3 from the September figure of 99.3. Corresponding indexes for September and October last year were 109.8 and 122.9 respectively.

The indexes — in which January, 1929, represent 100—are based on returns from 83 chain and 25 departmental stores. No correction has been made for seasonal influences, nor is there any allowance for price changes.

Divided into commodity-groups the changes in retail sales are indicated as follows:

Retail Sales Indexes

| Group: | 1931 Sept. | 1931 Oct. | 1930 Sept. | 1930 Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boots & shoes | 85.0 | 94.4 | 86.3 | 95.9 |
| Candy | 78.2 | 86.9 | 93.5 | 93.9 |
| Clothing | 83.7 | 119.3 | 111.7 | 157.9 |
| Drugs | 87.4 | 90.7 | 92.2 | 97.1 |
| Dyers & cleaners | 131.4 | 133.9 | 170.5 | 187.0 |
| Furniture | 84.8 | 89.5 | 103.8 | 109.7 |
| Gen. & dep'mtl. | 112.2 | 129.7 | 125.2 | 140.0 |
| Groceries & meat | 93.7 | 96.1 | 94.3 | 98.7 |
| Hardware | 120.0 | 118.4 | 157.6 | 157.0 |
| Music & radio | 65.8 | 78.0 | 92.3 | 113.9 |
| Restaurants | 84.2 | 80.4 | 91.4 | 93.7 |
| Combined index | 99.3 | 111.3 | 109.8 | 122.9 |

# Canadian Quotations—Cont'd

## Foreign Exchange

| | New York Funds High (Premium) | New York Funds Low (Premium) | Last Year High (Discount) | Last Year Low (Discount) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| November 25 | 14 1-4 | 13 7-8 | 9-64 | 9-64 |
| November 26 | 14 5-32 | 14 1-8 | 9-64 | 9-64 |
| November 27 | 15 3-4 | 14 1-4 | 7-64 | 9-64 |
| November 28 | 15 3-8 | 15 1-8 | 3-64 | 1-8 |
| November 30 | 16 3-4 | 15 1-2 | 1-32 | 3-64 |
| December 1 | 16 3-4 | 15 5-8 | 1-64 | 1-64 |

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

| | Sterling Close | Francs Close | Lire Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| November 25 | 3.61 1-2 | 3.91 5-16 | 5.14 1-4 |
| November 26 | ...... | ....... | ...... |
| November 27 | 3.54 1-2 | 3.90 15-16 | 5.16 |
| November 28 | 3.52 | 3.90 15-16 | 5.16 |
| November 30 | 3.39 1-2 | 3.91 | 5.16 |
| December 1 | 3.31 1-2 | 3.91 1-16 | 5.15 1-4 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| Par | | Nov. 17 | Nov. 24 | Dec. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.26 | Italian | 5.73½ | 5.85½ | 5.97½ |
| 23.80 | German | 26.41½ | 27.01½ | 27.60½ |
| 13.90 | Belgian | 15.48 | 15.82 | 16.07 |
| 49.80 | Japanese | 55.21 | 56.49 | 57.54 |

# Mining Stock Quotations

Week ending November 30.

| Par Val. | Range 1931 High | Range 1931 Low | Company | Sales | Close Nov. 23 (or last) | High for week | Low for week | Close Nov.30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .23 | .02½ | Abana | 24,254 | .06½ | .06½ | .03½ | .03½ |
| 1 | .03 | .01 | Aconda | 1,000 | .02 | .01½ | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | .05½ | .03½ | Adrien | ...... | .04½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .50 | .12 | Aldermac | ...... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .20½ | .08 | Alexandria | 3,500 | .09 | .09½ | .08 | .09½ |
| 1 | .05 | .00½ | Algonquin | 10,000 | .00¾ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 1 | .02½ | .01 | Amity C. | 500 | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ |
| No | .45 | .12 | Amulet | 4,410 | .21 | .20 | .18 | .20 |
| 1 | .02½ | .00½ | Apex | ...... | .00¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .05 | .01 | Area | 2,000 | .02 | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .01 | .00¾ | Argo. Cons. | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .08½ | .01½ | Arno | 49,500 | .02½ | .02½ | .01¾ | .02 |
| 1 | .01½ | .01 | Astoria | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .02 | .00½ | Atlas | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .08½ | .03 | Bagamac | 4,600 | .06 | .06 | .05 | .05 |
| 1 | .02½ | .01 | Baldwin | 1,000 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | .19½ | .08 | Barry Hollinger | 10,100 | .10 | .10 | .09 | .09 |
| No | 1.45 | .75 | Base Metals | 2,600 | 1.00 | 1.02 | .95 | 1.02 |
| No | .04 | .00½ | Bathurst | ...... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5s | 1.75 | .60 | B'Wana McKubwa | ...... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .28 | .26 | Ben Nevis | ...... | .27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .37½ | .13½ | Bidgood | 21,900 | .16 | .16½ | .13½ | .13½ |
| 1 | .50 | .08 | Big Missouri | 15,950 | .16 | .17½ | .14 | .15 |
| 1 | .05½ | .04½ | Blue Quartz | ...... | .04½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .12 | .01½ | Bobjo | 9,600 | .08 | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| 1 | .01 | .00½ | Boischatel | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .12 | .01 | Brett Threthewey | 9,000 | .09 | .08½ | .07 | .08 |
| 1 | .03 | .03 | Brit. Canadian | ...... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .12 | .02½ | Brownlee | 38,400 | .03 | .03½ | .02½ | .03½ |
| 1 | .02 | .00½ | Buckingham | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .27 | .19 | Buffalo Can. | 18,800 | .24 | .24½ | .22½ | .24 |
| No | .08½ | .02 | Bunker Hill | 700 | .02¾ | .03 | .02¾ | .02¾ |
| No | .03 | .01 | Cal. Flin Flon | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .04 | .01 | Cambro Kirk | ...... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .05½ | .02 | Canam Metals | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .06½ | .01 | Can. Kirkland | 20,500 | .03½ | .05½ | .03 | .03½ |
| 1 | .02 | .02 | Can. Lorraine | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .32½ | .10 | Canusa | 8,000 | .10½ | .12 | .10 | .10 |
| 1 | .04¾ | .00½ | Capital Rouyn | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .30 | .15 | Castle Trethewey | 6,200 | .20 | .20 | .17 | .17 |
| 1 | .23 | .03 | Cen. Manitoba | 7,400 | .08½ | .08½ | .08 | .08 |
| 1 | .17 | .05 | Cen. Patricia | 1,000 | .06½ | .07 | .06½ | .06½ |
| 1 | .03 | .01½ | Champion R. | ...... | .02½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .59 | .02 | Chib. Prospect | 161,050 | .11 | .16 | .10 | .13 |
| No | .08 | .00½ | Clericy | 4,200 | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 5 | 10.50 | 2.50 | Coast Copper | 360 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| 1 | .05½ | .01 | Cobalt Contact | 8,000 | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ |
| 1 | .02 | .00½ | Col. Kirkland | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .39 | .05 | Columario | 5,100 | .08½ | .09 | .07 | .07½ |
| 5 | 1.50 | .50 | Coniagas | 100 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| No | .62 | .25 | Coniaurum | 500 | .28 | .30 | .30 | .30 |
| 25 | 188.25 | 64.00 | Cons. Smelters | 1,975 | 72.00 | 73.00 | 66.50 | 70.00 |
| 1 | .40 | .15 | Cons. Venus | 2,000 | .39 | .40 | .40 | .40 |
| 1 | .01 | .00½ | Corona | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .02½ | .00½ | Crown Reserve | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .21 | .03 | Dom. Explorers | 20,100 | .08 | .08 | .07 | .07½ |
| 1 | .03 | .00½ | Dom. Kirkland | ...... | .00¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 13.40 | 8.00 | Dome Mines | 3,351 | 9.95 | 10.00 | 9.40 | 9.55 |
| 1 | .01 | .00½ | Don Rouyn | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .33 | .30 | Donald Woolsey | ...... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .01 | .00½ | Dunkin | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .02½ | .00½ | Duprat | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 1.68 | .20 | Eldorado | 18,835 | 1.04 | 1.07 | .95 | 1.02 |
| No | 1.70 | .99 | Falconbridge | 745 | 1.30 | 1.50 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| 1 | .08½ | .02 | Federal | 500 | .04 | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| No | .01½ | .00¼ | Flintoba | 6,000 | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| No | .30 | .06 | Gem Lake | 3,200 | .08 | .07½ | .07½ | .07½ |
| No | .04½ | .01½ | Gilbec | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .08 | .02½ | Goldale | ...... | .03½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | .25 | .08 | Goldfield | 500 | .15 | .13½ | .13½ | .13½ |
| 1 | .01½ | .00½ | Gold Hill | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .11 | .02¾ | Goodfish | 15,00 | .03½ | .04 | .03¾ | .04 |
| 1 | .04 | .00½ | Graham | 500 | .00½ | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | 1.90 | 1.15 | Granada Gold | 25,080 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| 1 | .15 | .06 | Grozelle | 37,500 | .14 | .15 | .14 | .15 |
| 1 | .03 | .01 | Harker | 2,500 | .01½ | .01½ | .01¼ | .01¼ |
| . | .39 | .31 | Harvey | ...... | .35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .08½ | .07½ | Hayden | ...... | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .30 | .29 | Halliwell | ...... | .28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .05 | .00½ | Hilltop | 24,500 | .01½ | .02 | .01½ | .01½ |
| 5 | 8.70 | 4.60 | Hollinger | 2,595 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.60 | 5.70 |
| 1 | .40 | .20 | Howey Gold | 15,500 | .35 | .36 | .33½ | .33½ |
| No | 6.30 | 2.00 | Hudson Bay | 2,525 | 3.00 | 3.15 | 2.88 | 2.88 |
| No | .40 | .25 | Huronian | ...... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 20.50 | 8.12 | Int. Nickel | 15,256 | 9.75 | 10.75 | 9.75 | 10.50 |
| 1 | .03 | .00½ | Jackson Manion | 4,000 | .01 | .01¼ | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | .35 | .21 | Keeley | ...... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .04¾ | .00½ | Keora M. | 1,000 | .00¾ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 1 | 1.00 | .27½ | Kirk. Hud. Bay | 5,200 | .96 | .95 | .85 | .85 |
| 1 | .03 | .00¾ | Kirk. Hunton | 10,000 | .01¼ | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | .93 | .50½ | Kirkland Lake | 10,420 | .54 | .54 | .50½ | .51 |
| 1 | .08 | .01 | Kirk. Premier | 8,506 | .02½ | .02½ | .02 | .02½ |
| 1 | .25 | .05½ | Kirk. Townsite | 12,000 | .16 | .16 | .15 | .15 |
| 20c | .02¾ | .00½ | Koot. Florence | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .02 | .00⅞ | La Rose | 1,000 | .02 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | .69 | .38 | Lakeland | 400 | .49½ | .49½ | .49 | .49 |
| 1 | 29.95 | 20.00 | Lake Shore | 6,255 | 28.75 | 29.00 | 28.10 | 29.00 |
| 1 | .02 | .00½ | Laval Quebec | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .04 | .01½ | Lebel Oro | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .35 | .35 | Locarno | ...... | .35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .55 | .10 | Macassa | 14,900 | .42 | .42 | .39 | .40 |
| 1 | .12 | .02 | Malartic | 1,500 | .03½ | .03¾ | .03½ | .03½ |
| No | .15 | .06 | Mandy | 500 | .08 | .07 | .07 | .07 |
| No | .06 | .01 | Manitoba Basin | 5,000 | .01¼ | .01¼ | .01¼ | .01¼ |
| 1 | .55 | .20 | McKinley | 225 | .35 | .35 | .25 | .35 |
| 3 | 26.50 | 13.95 | McIntyre | 3,480 | 18.75 | 19.00 | 17.75 | 18.06 |
| No | .33 | .06 | McLeod River | 20,600 | .07½ | .08 | .06 | .06½ |
| 1 | .04 | .04 | McVittie | ...... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .29 | .03 | MacMillan | ...... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .01½ | .00½ | Millcrest | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 2.84 | 1.25 | Mining Corp. | 1,325 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| 1 | .34 | .01 | Moffatt Hall | 183,875 | .08 | .09¼ | .08¼ | .08½ |
| 1 | .04 | .02½ | Moneta | 1,000 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| 1 | .00½ | .00½ | Mtl. Rouyn | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .63 | .20 | Moss | 118,300 | .37 | .37 | .30 | .31 |
| 1 | .09 | .01 | Murphy | 1,700 | .02½ | .02½ | .02 | .02 |
| No | .07½ | .02 | Newbec | 1,700 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| 1 | .40 | .25 | Nevada | ...... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .09 | .02 | Night Hawk | ...... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 1.90 | .80 | Nipissing | 2,460 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.12 | 1.24 |
| No | 29.65 | 11.75 | Noranda | 16,153 | 15.70 | 16.05 | 14.75 | 15.85 |
| No | .50 | .25 | Nor. Canada | 2,050 | .28 | .26 | .26 | .26 |
| No | .03 | .00½ | Old Colony | 5,500 | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 1 | .01 | .00½ | Ophir | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .10½ | .02½ | Oriole | 2,500 | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ |
| 1 | .21 | .07 | Osisko | 2,000 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 |
| 1 | .25 | .20 | Parkhill | 500 | .23 | .24 | .24 | .24 |
| 1 | .15 | .07 | Patricia Dent | ...... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .05 | .01½ | Pawnee Kirk | ...... | .02½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 1.61 | .60 | Pend Oreille | 1,200 | 1.00 | .90 | .83 | .87 |
| 1 | .04½ | .00¾ | Pete. Cobalt | 5,000 | .01¼ | .01¼ | .01¼ | .01¼ |
| . | .25 | .18½ | Phoenix Molybd. | ...... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .01¼ | .00¾ | Picard | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .02¾ | .00½ | Porc. Crown | 1,000 | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 1 | .02 | .00½ | Potter Doal | ...... | .00¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .45 | .30 | Powell Rouyn | ...... | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .99 | .40 | Premier Gold | 3,950 | .63 | .64 | .61 | .62 |
| 1 | .02¼ | .00½ | Preston E. Dome | 500 | .00⅞ | .00⅞ | .00⅞ | .00⅞ |
| No | .25 | .07 | Quemont | ...... | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .06 | .00½ | Ribago | 84,500 | .03 | .03¼ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .34 | .24 | Rich. Rock | ...... | .33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .15 | .01½ | Ritchie | 24,700 | .02 | .02½ | .02 | .02 |
| 1 | .04 | .00¾ | Robb Montbray | 3,500 | .01 | .01¼ | .01 | .01¼ |
| 1 | .05 | .04 | Rubec | ...... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .45 | .25 | San Antonio | 1,733 | .40 | .40 | .36 | .40 |
| 1 | .21 | .10 | Seven Troughs | ...... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 1.25 | .40 | Sherritt Gordon | 18,415 | .63 | .65 | .62 | .65 |
| 1 | .71 | .36 | Siscoe | 28,955 | .64½ | .65 | .55 | .56 |
| 1 | .18 | .02 | South Keora | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .05 | .01 | Stadacona | 25,500 | .01¼ | .01¼ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .20 | .03½ | St. Anthony | 1,400 | .08 | .08½ | .06 | .06 |
| No | .83 | .35 | Sudbury Basin | 1,550 | .50 | .50 | .45 | .45 |
| 1 | .03 | .01 | Sudbury Contact | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .03½ | .00½ | Sudbury Mines | 4,000 | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| No | .04½ | .01 | Sudbury Nickel | ...... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .19 | .07 | Sullivan | 500 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 |
| 1 | 1.14 | .48 | Sylvanite | 8,450 | .67½ | .66 | .62 | .62½ |
| 1 | .20½ | .04 | Tashota | 6,000 | .10½ | .10 | .08½ | .09 |
| 1 | 8.65 | 4.65 | Teck Hughes | 12,945 | 5.15 | 5.30 | 5.00 | 5.15 |
| 1 | .10½ | .01 | Telluride | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .01½ | .01 | Temiskaming | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .06½ | .02½ | Thom. Cadillac | 500 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 |
| 1 | .02½ | .00½ | Tough Oakes | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .63 | .17 | Towagmac | 200 | .35 | .30 | .25 | .25 |
| 1 | 2.65 | .95 | Treadwell | ...... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 2.85 | 2.40 | Tri-Metals | ...... | 2.85 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .15 | .04½ | United Kirkland | 500 | .08 | .07 | .07 | .07 |
| 1 | .03 | .01 | Vacuum Gas | 600 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| No | .86 | .35½ | Ventures | 28,052 | .55 | .55 | .45 | .48 |
| 1 | .19 | .01½ | Vickers | 2,500 | .14½ | .16 | .14 | .14 |
| 1 | 1.22 | .50 | Vipond | 6,750 | .53 | .55 | .51 | .53 |
| No | 2.00 | .90 | Waite Ackerman | 50 | .90 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 1 | .02½ | .01 | West Tree | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .27 | .03½ | White Lake | ...... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .06 | .01½ | Wiltsey | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .01½ | .00½ | Windfall R. | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | .13 | .03½ | Wood Kirkland | ...... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 3.25 | 1.85 | Wright-Hargreaves | 23,840 | 3.03 | 3.04 | 2.84 | 2.88 |

WESTERN OIL STOCKS

| Par Val. | Range 1931 High | Range 1931 Low | Company | Sales | Close Nov. 23 (or last) | High for week | Low for week | Close Nov.30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .30 | .12 | Acme | 8,800 | .15 | .15½ | .13½ | .13½ |
| 1 | .37½ | .05 | Alta. Pacific | 4,725 | .13 | .16 | .10 | .14 |
| 1 | .08 | .07 | Amalgamated | ...... | .08 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .25 | .04 | Associated | 500 | .09 | .08 | .07½ | .08 |
| 1 | 1.89 | 1.00 | Ajax | 9,350 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 1.06 |
| No | .12 | .02 | Baltac | ...... | .03½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .07 | .02 | Black Diamond | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .36 | .05 | Brit. Dominion | 300 | .06 | .05½ | .05½ | .05½ |
| 1 | .32 | .03 | Calmont | 1,000 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 |
| No | .82 | .20 | Calgary & Ed. | 750 | .40 | .40 | .37 | .40 |
| 1 | .47 | .06 | Comm. Pete | 2,100 | .12 | .11 | .08½ | .08½ |
| No | .29½ | .26½ | Crudome | ...... | .28½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .60 | .12 | Dalhousie | 4,125 | .25 | .23 | .20 | .20 |
| No | .08 | .01½ | Devenish | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .12 | .01½ | Dome Oil | ...... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .69 | .05 | East Crest | 825 | .14 | .14 | .12 | .14 |
| 1 | .05 | .00½ | Fabyan Pete | 21,000 | .00½ | .03½ | .02½ | .03 |
| No | .60 | .05 | Foothills | ...... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .18½ | .02 | Freehold | 1,500 | .04 | .04½ | .04 | .04 |
| 1 | .02 | .00½ | Great West | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .17 | .03 | Hargal | ...... | .03½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .10 | .03 | Herron Pete | ...... | .03½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .07½ | .02 | High Sarcee | ...... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 2.00 | .30 | Home | 1,490 | .55 | .55 | .49 | .50 |
| No | .22 | .02½ | Homestead | 100 | .06½ | .05 | .05 | .05 |
| 1 | 1.70 | .35 | Homest'd O. & G. | 17,900 | .70 | .75 | .65 | .65 |
| 1 | .08½ | .00¾ | Ill. Alta | 22,300 | .01 | .01 | .00¾ | .01 |
| No | .70 | .10½ | Lowery | ...... | .18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .05 | .00½ | Madison | 6,500 | .02 | .02 | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .85 | .12 | Mayland | 1,600 | .20 | .18 | .15 | .15½ |
| No | .11 | .02½ | McD. Segur Ex. | 1,000 | .04½ | .03½ | .03½ | .03½ |
| 1 | .29 | .01½ | McD. Segur N. | ...... | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .72½ | .25 | McLeod | 150 | .53 | .50 | .47 | .50 |
| No | .39 | .07½ | Mercury | 12,200 | .09½ | .11 | .09½ | .10 |
| No | .20 | .04 | Merland | 1,700 | .08 | .07 | .05 | .07 |
| No | .38 | .08 | Mill City Pete | 740 | .11 | .10 | .09 | .09 |
| 1 | .49 | .11 | Model | 1,800 | .19 | .20 | .18 | .19 |
| 1 | .18 | .02 | Monalta | ...... | .07 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .31 | .05 | Moose Mountain | ...... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .04 | .00½ | New Federal | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .56 | .13 | Nordon | 50,200 | .20 | .23 | .16½ | .17½ |
| No | .11 | .02 | Oil Selection | 3,500 | .04½ | .04½ | .04½ | .04½ |
| No | .28 | .03 | Okalta | 1,500 | .08 | .07 | .07 | .07 |
| 100 | 27.00 | 8.00 | Do., pref. | ...... | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .22 | .05 | Olga Gas & Oil | 6,500 | .17 | .17 | .16 | .16 |
| 1 | .37½ | .17 | Petrol | 900 | .20½ | .20 | .17 | .17 |
| No | .28 | .01 | Penn. Pete | 7,000 | .02 | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ |
| No | .25 | .07 | Rachmen's | 300 | .13 | .10 | .10 | .10 |
| 1 | .05 | .01½ | Regent | ...... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .13 | .01½ | Richfield | ...... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | 17.75 | 5.00 | Royalite | 277 | 8.50 | 8.95 | 7.25 | 7.25 |
| 1 | .82 | .13 | Sarnia Oil | 100 | .20 | .13 | .13 | .13 |
| 1 | .06½ | .01 | Signal Hill | 3,500 | .04½ | .04½ | .03½ | .03½ |
| No | .27 | .10 | South West Pete. | ...... | .10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .60 | .12 | Spooner | 570 | .20 | .18 | .16 | .18 |
| No | .19 | .04½ | Sterling Pacific | 200 | .10 | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| | .15 | .15 | Turner Basin | ...... | .15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .16 | .05 | Turner Valley | ...... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .31 | .05 | United | 2,500 | .10 | .09½ | .08½ | .08 |
| 1 | .15½ | .05 | Vulcan | ...... | .12½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No | .05 | .00½ | Wainwell | 1,400 | .00¾ | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | .28 | .08 | Waite Valley | ...... | .08½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transactions for Week to November 25)

| Par Val. | Range 1931 High | Range 1931 Low | Company | Sales | Close Nov. 23 (or last) | High for week | Low for week | Close Nov.30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25c | .01 | .00½ | Bayview | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20c | .07½ | .01 | Beaver Silver | 500 | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 |
| 25c | .06 | .00½ | Bluebird | 1,000 | .03 | .03½ | .03½ | .03½ |
| 25c | .80 | .40 | B.C. Silver | ...... | .80 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25c | .02 | .00½ | Cork Province | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .29 | .06 | Cotton Belt | ...... | .09½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .03 | .02 | Dalhousie | ...... | .02½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .10 | .02 | Duthie | ...... | .02½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .90 | .39 | George Copper | 100 | .50 | .50 | .40 | .50 |
| 50c | .05 | .01 | Geo. Enterprise | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .05½ | .01½ | Georgia River | 37,800 | .03 | .03½ | .03 | .03 |
| 1 | .45 | .17 | Golconda | 1,600 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .25 |
| 50c | .10 | .03 | Grandview | 5,800 | .06½ | .06½ | .05 | .05 |
| No | 27.50 | 17.00 | Howe Sound | ...... | 21.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .17½ | .09 | Intern. Coal | 2,000 | .11 | .12 | .11 | .12 |
| 1 | .02 | .01 | Independence | 3,000 | .01½ | .01¼ | .01¼ | .01¼ |
| 1 | .02 | .01 | Indian Mines | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .43 | .22 | Jack Waite | 260 | .40 | .35 | .28 | .28 |
| 25c | .02 | .00½ | Kootenay King | 2,000 | .01¼ | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 25c | .02 | .00¾ | L. & L. | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .12½ | .06 | Lorne Gold | 5,000 | .09 | .09½ | .09 | .09½ |
| 1 | .12 | .12 | Los Ang. Van. | ...... | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10c | .05 | .01½ | Lucky Jim | 100 | .05 | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| 50c | .01 | .00½ | Marmot Metals | ...... | .00½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .05 | .01 | Morton Woosley | ...... | .03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50c | .05½ | .01 | National Silver | 41,600 | .03 | .04 | .02½ | .02½ |
| 50c | .10½ | .04 | Noble Five | 9,000 | .07 | .08 | .07 | .07 |
| 50c | .12½ | .02 | Oregon Copper | 4,500 | .03 | .03 | .02½ | .03 |
| 1 | 2.70 | 1.23 | Pioneer Gold | 4,235 | 2.65 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.65 |
| No | .02 | .00¾ | Premier Border | 10,300 | .01 | .01 | .00½ | .01 |
| 50c | .13 | .03 | Porter Idaho | 8,900 | .09 | .10 | .09 | .09 |
| No | .55 | .20 | Reeves McDonald | 100 | .32 | .38½ | .38½ | .38½ |
| 1 | .28 | .11 | Reno Gold | 1,000 | .20 | .20 | .18 | .18 |
| 1 | .04 | .01½ | Rufus Argenta | 6,000 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 |
| 1 | .09 | .02½ | Ruth Hope | 4,000 | .06½ | .06½ | .06 | .06 |
| 1 | .07½ | .04 | Silverado | ...... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25c | .04½ | .00½ | Silver Crest | 1,000 | .03 | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ |
| 50c | .05 | .00¾ | Snowflake | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .45 | .25 | Sunloch | ...... | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50c | .02½ | .01 | Topley Rich | ...... | .02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | .20 | .05 | Toric | ...... | .05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20c | .01 | .00½ | Wellington | ...... | .01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .08 | .02 | Whitewater | 1,500 | .08 | .05 | .05 | .05 |
| No | .03½ | .00½ | Woodbine | 11,500 | .01½ | .01 | .01 | .01 |

DIVIDEND PAYERS

| | Rate | Yield | | Rate | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cons. Smelters | $2.50+a | 3.57 | Premier | 12c. | .... |
| Dome Mines | $1 | 10.47 | Pioneer, B.C. | 12c. | 4.52 |
| Granby | $1 | .... | Royalite | 50c. | .... |
| Hollinger | 65c.+5 | 12.28 | Spooner Oils | 6c. | .... |
| Howe Sound | $2 | .... | Sylvanite | 4c. | .... |
| Inter. Nickel | 20c. | 1.90 | Teck Hughes | 60c.+5 | 12.32 |
| Lake Shore | $2+50c. | 8.62 | United Oils | 5c. | .... |
| McIntyre | $1 | 5.53 | Wellington Oil | 5c. | .... |
| Mercury Oil | 5c. | .... | Wright-Har | 10+2½c. | 4.41 |
| Model Oils | 9c. | .... | | | |

a. Stock bonus 1 share for each 20 shares held.

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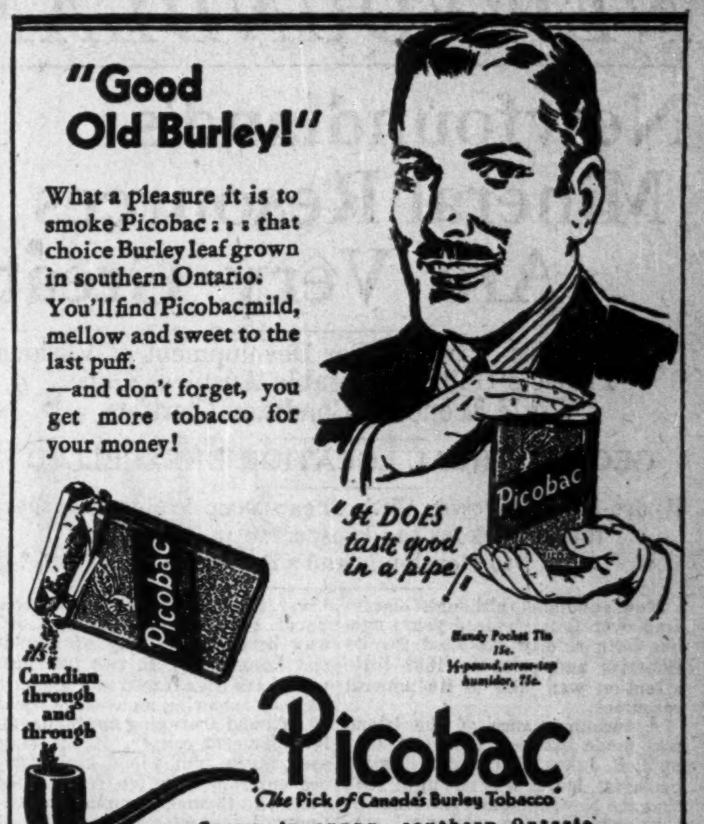
What a pleasure it is to smoke Picobac : : : that choice Burley leaf grown in southern Ontario. You'll find Picobac mild, mellow and sweet to the last puff.
—and don't forget, you get more tobacco for your money!

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STEEL CASTINGS
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W. J. Cutcliffe, London, Eng.
A. Lowry, Belfast, Ireland.
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# NEWFOUNDLAND MINING OPPORTUNITIES MERIT ATTENTION

## Newfoundland's Mineral Resources Are Very Great

### Opportunities Afforded For Development of Various Projects Under Favorable Auspices Once World Economic Condition Clarifies

### GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION UNEXCELLED

### Hydro-Electric Power With Cheap Deep Water Transportation Beckons the Prospector and Financier to Develop Island's Resources

Newfoundland, although discovered over four hundred years ago, has been chiefly exploited for its fisheries and prior to 1839 little attention was paid to its mineral resources.

A reconnaissance of the island was made between 1839 and 1843 by J. B. Jukes, an eminent English geologist, but it was not until 1863 that the Newfoundland Government first established a geological survey. Prior to 1905, with the discovery of what is now the site of present Buchans mining operations, mineral exploration was confined almost entirely to the coast and those areas easily accessible by water.

Numerous important minerals are known to occur in Newfoundland, but with the exception of the Wabana iron deposit, on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast and the operations of the Buchans Mining Co. in the central area, commercial mining is not active.

The importance of its copper deposits was recognized as far back as 1864. In that year copper was discovered at Tilt Cove on Green Bay and was worked continuously until 1918.

**Important Place in '80's**

In the '80's the colony had reached an important position among the copper-producing nations of the world with its output ranking sixth. At this time, however, mining was principally confined to the higher grade ore which was shipped for direct smelting. At that time it was thought not possible to treat ore containing less than 10 per cent copper. The principles of mechanical concentration were practically unknown and the ore was all treated by direct smelting. This method of mining gutted the higher grade ore bodies which finally forced suspension due to exhaustion of the profitable ore.

Some massive deposits of copper ore were worked in the early days. One deposit known as the West mine had an ore body for a proved length of 1,200 ft., a thickness of 250 ft., over which the impregnations were known to carry to a depth of 480 ft. Ore values at this depth averaged approximately 2½ per cent.

At the East Mine over 2,000,000 tons of copper ore were mined, which averaged approximately 4 per cent copper, 35 per cent sulphur and from $1 to $2 in gold per ton of ore. This tonnage was principally obtained from three lenses, the largest measuring approximately 80,000 sq. ft. on the surface, which bottomed at a depth of 150 ft.

**Mines Caved**

Another famous copper producer was the Bett's Cove in Green Bay which was opened in 1874 and worked until 1885. This ore occurred in lenses of chalcopyrite. Shaft-sinking on an insignificant showing resulted in mining 130,000 tons of ore averaging 10 per cent copper. At the time operations were suspended, in 1885, it was not due to the depletion of the ore so much as the honeycombed workings resulted in the caving of the main bluff with a great mass of mineralized rock capping the mine.

In 1878 another copper deposit was found at Indian Bight, eight miles inland from Little Bay Head, Green Bay. At this property known as the Little Bay Mine, ore occurred in solid masses, veinlets and disseminations of chalcopyrite in chloritic schist. The first operation was an open pit and later regular stoping practice was carried down to a depth of 1,420 ft. The exhaustion of the higher grade ore on the upper levels and pillar robbing down to the 1,000 ft. level, caused this mine cave and operations were suspended in 1900, after 22 years of operations. It is estimated that at least 200,000 tons of copper ore were shipped from this property. Diamond drilling conducted at a later date disclosed a further extension of the ore body to the east and indicates that the possibilities of the mine have been far from exhausted.

Another early producer was at Sundy Cove Island, situated in Green Bay. This was discovered in the '70's, and in 1898 a shipment of 330 tons of high-grade copper ore was made, but nothing has been done toward developing the property since that time.

At the Rabbit's Arm Mine, situated on Rabbit's Arm, in Green Bay, 1,250 tons of high-grade copper ore, averaging 28 per cent copper was mined, following the discovery in 1878. The McNeilly property, the Naked Man property and the Colchester property, all located in and adjacent to the southwest arm, Green Bay, were discovered in the seventies, and gave a small production.

At the Rendell-Jackman property, situated at the bottom of the southwest arm of Green Bay, operations were conducted in a lode averaging two to five feet in width and assaying approximately three per cent copper. At the present time there is about 2,000 tons of ore on the dumps at this property.

**Promising Prospects**

There are several promising copper prospects in the Hull Bay area of Green Bay. Among these are the Sterling group, the Belgago claim, the Lily Pond, the Deer Pond and the Whalesback.:

Promising indications of ore are also to be found immediately south of Bett's Cove, in Green Bay, at Burton's Pond, Nipper's Harbor, Rouge Harbor and Stocking Harbor.

In 1920, an important copper prospect was discovered at Gregory River, about five miles inland from Shoal Point, approximately halfway between the Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay. In two instances veins have been traced over a length of 700 ft. showing an average width of 5 ft. and averaging approximately 5 per cent copper. In the same area, in the Jumbo lode, high-grade ore outcrops over ten feet on the footwall. Channel samplings of the footwall showed ore averaging 14 per cent copper over a width of ten feet. In the Court "A" lode, channel samples over a width of 5 ft., averaged 15 per cent copper, while in the Mitchell lode channel samples over a width of 6 ft. averaged 18 per cent copper. Owing to the area being heavily covered with drifts, prospecting is difficult and more work will be necessary before a definite knowledge of the value of the area will be known.

On the south side of the Bay of Islands in York Harbor, is the York Harbor Mine, which was operated in bygone years and produced about 30,000 tons of ore averaging six to ten per cent copper. The property has been idle since 1905 owing to the robbing of the pillars causing a cave-in.

Native copper has been found in the Placentia Bay area, the most important showing being on Oderin Island. Very little work has been done, although favorable reports have been made.

**Showings of Oil**

Early in the present century drilling for oil was conducted at Port au Port and at Parson's Pond. A small showing of oil was encountered, but nothing indicating commercial importance.

Manganese occurs in Conception Bay region, at Manuels and at Long Pond, but there are no extensive deposits, it being found in thin bands of carbonate ore. Showings of manganese ore are also reported in Placentia Bay.

Chromium showings have been encountered at Bluff Head on the west coast between Bay of Islands and Port au Port. Between 1895 and 1899, hand sorting resulted in shipping 600 tons of ore containing 50 per cent chromium oxide. The deposits are regarded as small; but little exploration has been done. Government reports also state that chromite exists at Mount Cormack in the interior of the island, but its inaccessibility has discouraged exploration.

Deposits of molybdenite are reported at Fortune Bay on the south coast, also at White Bay.

Deposits of pyrites have been discovered in numerous places. Between 1883 and 1907 the Pilley's Island property, in Notre Dame Bay, alone, shipped about 500,000 tons of pyrites containing 53 per cent sulphur. Pyrites was also mined at the Terra Nova mine in Baie Berte, on the northeast coast.

**Lead Discovered**

The La Manche Mine, at Placentia, first attracted attention as a lead property in the early fifties. Between that time and 1873, 18,760 tons of lead ore were mined, producing 2,375 long tons of galena. The low price of the metal at that time forced the property to close down. In 1927 it was sold to an English syndicate for $83,000 and in 1930 some development work was done toward putting it on a producing basis. Old reports state that the mineral area is over one mile long and four feet thick. Workings have shown a lead content of as high as 15 per cent with continuity, at least, to a depth of 500 ft.

The Silver Cliff Mine at Little Placentia Bay, is reported to have 10 per cent lead ore over a 3 ft. width. As in the case of La Manche Mine, it is also a fissure vein with metamorphosed Huronian sediments. Several other lead prospects exist in this region and lead has also been found on the west coast at Port au Port peninsula where the Cape St. George Mining Co. prospected a vein exposed for 500 ft. on the surface varying in width from one inch to two-and-a-half feet.

**Gold and Silver**

Gold or silver mining has never been attempted in a commercial manner in Newfoundland, but considerable by-product gold and silver is obtained from the complex ore treated by the Buchans Mining Co. In former years gold was found associated with the copper ore at Tilt Cove.

Several years ago an effort was made to rehabilitate the old Silver Cliff mine at Broad Cove, Placentia Bay, which was first prospected about 1880 as a lead-silver property. Several veins were found and a shallow shaft sunk. In 1923 a plant capable of treating from 50 to 60 tons of ore daily was built to treat the ore. Operations have not been conducted in recent years, however. Several gold rushes have occurred from time to time in Newfoundland, but no finds of commercial importance have resulted. At Ming's Bight, in Baie Berte, in the Notre Dame Bay section, samples from a shaft sunk are reported to have assayed $12.44 per ton in gold. A small production from hand-sorted ore mined years ago is reported as averaging $8.40 per ton in gold.

**Many Non-Metallic Deposits**

Although numerous non-metallic deposits have been found, but little development has been conducted. Limestone in large quantities is quarried at Port au Port on the west coast and is used principally as a flux in the iron furnaces of the Dominion Iron & Coal Corp. at Sydney, N.S.

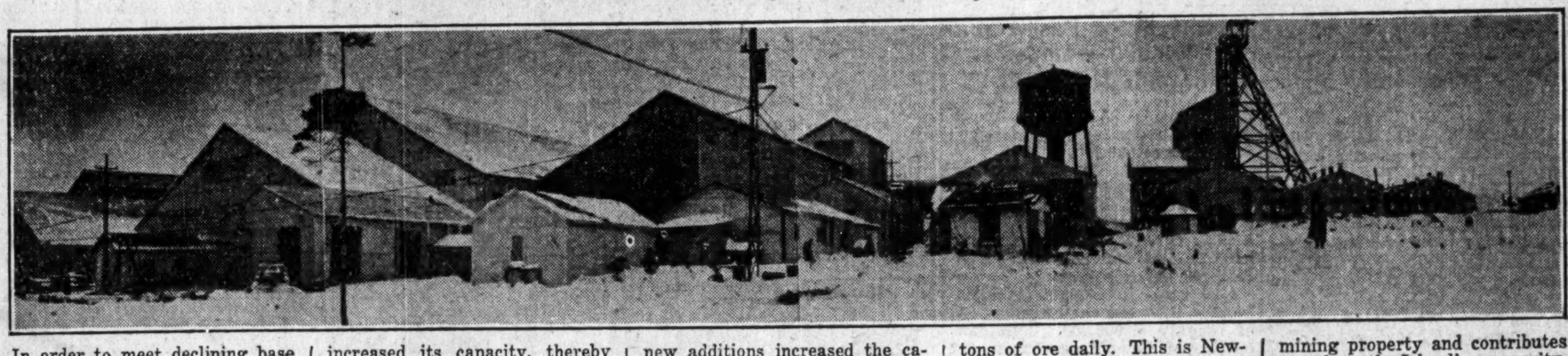
In former years slate was quarried opposite Britannia Cove, Random Island. The slates were purple and sea green in color and occurred over a thickness of approximately 1,000 ft. Other quarries have been opened in Humber Arm, Bay of Islands.

Gypsum in large tonnage has been located at Romaine's Brook, Port au Port Bay, at Tidewater.

**Coal on West Coast**

Coal of economic importance is known to exist nine miles inland from Robinson's Station on the Newfoundland Government Railway in the district of St. George's. This deposit has been prospected by various tunnels driven into the coal seams, which outcrop in the bank of the river. It has also been prospected by bore holes. The Jukes seam showed a thickness of from 5 ft. to 8 ft., on the right bank of the Barachois River; the Howley seam on the left bank of Robinson's River showed a thickness of from 4 to 11 ft., and the Murray seam, which principally underlies the whole property, was shown to be from 6 to 15 ft. in thickness. Estimates of the probable coal have been placed at 210,000,000 tons.

## Buchans Answers Low Metal Prices by Increasing Mill



In order to meet declining base metal prices Buchans Mining Co. increased its capacity, thereby reducing operating costs. The new additions increased the capacity to approximately 1,250 tons of ore daily. This is Newfoundland's chief non-ferrous mining property and contributes greatly to the Island's prosperity.

## NEWFOUNDLAND IRON DEPOSITS INTEREST U. S.

### As Lake Superior Deposits Near Depletion New Sources Sought

Although the iron ore industry in Newfoundland is in the throes of an economic depression which is materially curtailing production, each year shows it to be of increasing importance, owing to the depletion of the great iron ore deposits of Mesabi range in the Lake Superior region of the United States. T. K. Leith of the University of Michigan, considered a world authority on the subject of iron ore, has estimated that United States will be an importer of iron ore after 1950 in continually increasing amounts, and in discussing the various sources from which United States might draw its future iron ore supply, Newfoundland was recognized as being the important, probable and logical source.

The Lake Superior region has been the principal iron ore source for the United States for more than fifty years. Originally, the ore mined contained about 70 per cent metallic iron, but the quantity of high grade ore has been rapidly declining and it is estimated that the present commercial grade will be exhausted by 1950. It is true that vast quantities of lower grade ore exist, but it will require beneficiation to enable it to compete with the high grade ore of Wabana.

**Wabana Logical Source**

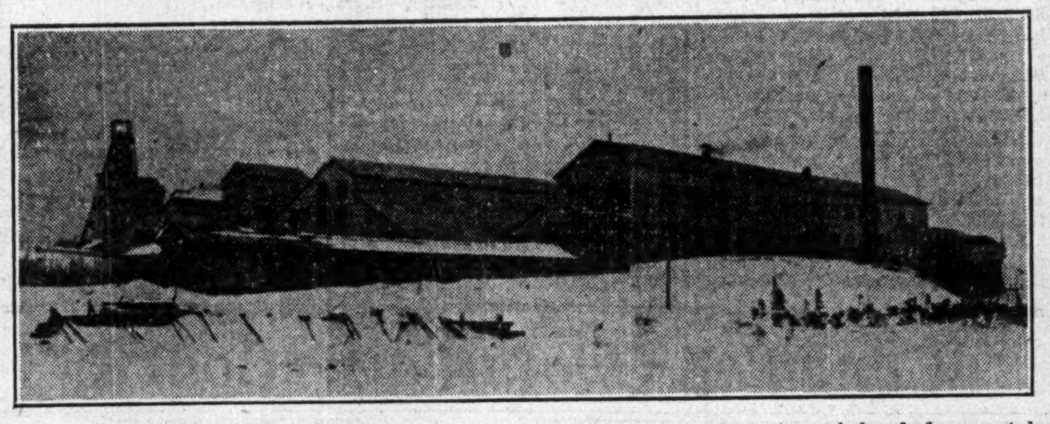
The Mesabi range has produced over 60 per cent of the total of the requirements in the United States. Although the development in other ranges has kept pace with the depletion of the Mesabi range, it is impossible for other areas to supply all or even a considerable part of the deficit created by the exhaustion of the Mesabi.

The United States has been the world's principal producer of iron ore and is credited with 43 per cent of the world's production. The fact that its principal iron and steel industries are adjacent to and could be economically served by deep water transportation makes the Wabana deposits appear the logical source of supply in future years. In addition, the iron and steel industry of the world is principally confined to the countries bordering on the North Atlantic. Great Britain, Western Europe consisting of Germany, France and Belgium, and the United States together account for 87 per cent of the world's pig iron production. Only a small percentage of the United States requirements of iron ore is imported, but it is becoming evident that as exhaustion takes place increasing quantities must come from other countries unless in the meantime deposits at present unknown should become developed in the United States.

While there is always the possibility that a protective tariff on iron ore might be considered in order to foster the beneficiation of the lower grade United States deposit, such an action does not seem logical, according to students of the situation, since it is necessary that if United States is to compete with its iron ore products it must enjoy cheap raw materials. The necessity of low cost materials would seem to dictate that it become incumbent upon the United States Government to permit the free entry of iron ore and Newfoundland ore is the closest at hand.

One limiting factor, according to Mr. Leith, in the use of Newfoundland ore, with its high phosphorous content, is the necessity of using the basic Bessemer process, which would involve a radical change in American steel-making practice and involve a large additional capital expenditure. There seems to be little likelihood of Newfoundland ore becoming an important factor in United States in the immediate future, but as surely as the Mesabi deposits are nearing depletion, so surely is the Wabana deposit becoming of increasing importance to the United States.

## A View of the New Buchans Plant



Buchans Mining Co. is the only base metal mining operation on the North American continent to double its capacity during the present period of low metal prices.

## Wabana Iron Deposits Among World's Largest

### Operations at Bell Island Make One of Most Important Enterprises in Newfoundland

The Wabana iron deposits on Bell Island, Conception Bay, are second only to the Lake Superior deposits in importance on the North American continent and for potential reserves are among the largest and most important in the world. The property is owned and has been developed by the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., through its subsidiary, not only to supply its own great blast furnaces at Sydney, N.S., but also to export iron ore to Europe.

Bell Island is about one- and-one-half miles east of the mainland toward the south end of Conception Bay, connected by a ferry service to St. John's, the capital, a matter of about 40 minutes boat travel. Bell Island is about six miles long by two-and-a-half miles wide with sheer cliffs rising almost vertically from the sea to a height of approximately 220 ft. with the highest point on the island about 390 ft. above sea level. Five small towns are on the island, the more important being Wabana, the mining town proper, with the nearby villages of Bell Island, Lance Cove, Freshwater East and Freshwater West. The total normal population of the island is about 7,000, of which approximately 2,300 are employed in and about the mines.

**Owned by Dominion Steel**

The Wabana property is held in fee simple by the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., but a royalty is exacted by the Newfoundland Government on all iron ore exported. This royalty is based on ten cents per ton for the first million tons annually and three cents per ton on the next 500,000 tons shipped annually. In June, 1930, the Government enacted special legislation whereby shipments in excess of 1,500,000 tons annually are exempt from royalty for a period of 20 years. Further, for the same period of time, no import duties are imposed on coal, explosives or equipment used in mining, transportation or the handling of iron ore or the generation of power. Municipal taxes are limited to $10,000, but the company is required to contribute $4,000 annually toward the upkeep of the roads on Bell Island.

**Operations Started in 1895**

The island has long been occupied by fisher folk. Attention to its mineral resources was first noted about 1842 by J. B. Jukes, a noted English geologist, employed to report on the mineral possibilities of Newfoundland. He observed the thick bands of red sandstone, on Bell Island, but apparently did not recognize the import of them and it was not until long after that the true nature of the deposits was learned. Who first classified them is not known. It is reported that not until a schooner was discharging its ballast in St. John's harbor, was the formation recognized as iron ore.

It was not until about 1893 when R. E. Chambers inspected the deposit that any real interest was shown in the property. On his recommendation an option was acquired by the Hon. B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, after which the property changed hands several times, and in 1895 came into the possession of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Co., which started development, the first production being taken that year.

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Co. was later reorganized as the Nova Scotia Steel Co., and through subsequent reorganizations it became a unit of the present Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., the parent company which controls the property.

**Deposits Inter-Bedded**

The iron ore is inter-bedded in a series of sandstone and slate sediments which comprise three separate and distinct ore deposits. The ore is regarded as one of the finest on the North American continent and is a reddish-brown hematite of a fine grain oolitic texture, high in phosphorous.

Owing to the ore having to be mined by underground methods, the cost of production is greater than the principal United States deposits, but in extent Wabana is the largest in North America, being larger than any single group of deposits elsewhere.

The ore basin is principally under the sea, only a small portion of the south side, where it outcrops, is to be found on Bell Island. From there it dips at a low angle in a northerly direction. There are three commercial beds, known as the upper, Scotia and Dominion seams. All of these have been worked in the past.

The lower seam, the Dominion, varies in thickness from 8 to 26 ft., and has been proved northward from the outcrop for a distance of over 2½ miles and for approximately 3½ miles along the outcrop.

The middle of the Scotia seam, situated 240 ft. above the Dominion bed, has about a uniform thickness of 8 ft. throughout the entire proved area. It extends two miles north of the outcrop.

The Upper bed has a known area of about 70 acres on the land and most of the mining on this seam up to the present time has consisted of stripping and surface mining.

Operations have been carried on at four main points known respectively as mines Nos. 2, 3, 4 and the Dominion. The No. 2 mine has been operating since 1903 and is equipped to produce about 1,500 tons of ore daily, averaging 52.43 per cent iron and 12.94 per cent silica. Operations at this property are at present about one-half mile out under Conception Bay.

No. 3 mine is about one mile northward from the shore of Bell Island where, owing to the thickness of the seam, about 20 ft. at this point, it is worked by electric shovels. The ore in this mine averages approximately 52 per cent iron and 12 per cent silica.

No. 3 mine has been abandoned and its areas allotted to Nos. 2 and 4 mines.

The No. 4 mine, situated at the western end of the island, has been developed to tap a large submarine territory and is capable of producing approximately 2,000 tons of ore daily. Here the ore averages approximately 52.9 per cent iron and 11.6 per cent silica.

The No. 6 mine is located on the Scotia or intermediate bed and is altogether in submarine territory, the ore averaging approximately 52.5 per cent iron and 8.93 per cent silica.

**Mines are Dry**

Despite the fact that most of the workings are located beneath the surface of the ocean, very little difficulty is experienced in keeping the mines dry at all times. Owing to the magnitude of the underground workings, wind blowing along the tunnels is the only discomfort of the miners.

The system of mining practised at Bell Island is a modified form of room and pillar. On the island the extent of the area mined before the pillars are drawn is about 65 per cent, but by trimming the pillars approximately 85 per cent of the ore can be obtained without caving. If pillars are drawn and caving permitted, the total ore obtained reaches about 92 per cent. In the areas under the sea, extraction is not so high and rarely exceeds 55 to 60 per cent owing to the very large margin of safety employed in this section of the workings and the size of the pillars left.

Underground the most modern equipment is used and where the thickness of the seams permit electric shovels are employed. Owing to the mines being located about two miles from the shipping dock, the ore is transported over this distance by cable tramways having a combined capacity of approximately 1,200 tons an hour. There are two piers, each capable of accommodating the largest type of freight steamer, while modern loading facilities permit the handling of 2,500 tons of ore per hour.

Production started in 1895 and steadily increased reaching its peak in 1928 with a production of 1,547,911 tons.

Production during the current year has suffered a severe decline owing to general industrial inactivity. Up to September 1, last, total shipments amounted to 449,918 tons of ore, of which 275,159 tons were shipped to Germany. In June, last, operations were suspended as far as production of ore was concerned, but early in November, two of the mines were re-opened on a restricted production basis.

The following is a tabulation of production and shipments during the past ten years:

**Iron Ore Shipments (Long Tons)**

| Year | Canada | United Kingdom | Germany | United States | Total | Total Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 ... | 152,700 | ..... | 7,000 | ..... | 159,700 | ........ |
| 1922 ... | 276,360 | ..... | 745,420 | ..... | 1,021,780 | ........ |
| 1923 ... | 418,375 | 65,475 | 185,770 | 49,840 | 719,460 | ........ |
| 1924 ... | 155,895 | 15,135 | 806,265 | ..... | 977,295 | ........ |
| 1925 ... | 343,567 | ..... | 788,443 | ..... | 1,132,010 | $1,924,417 |
| 1926 ... | 416,037 | ..... | 330,135 | 119,544 | 865,716 | $1,471,717 |
| 1927 ... | 429,248 | ..... | 845,151 | 61,030 | 1,335,429 | $2,270,229 |
| 1928 ... | 616,307 | 27,540 | 866,953 | 37,111 | 1,547,911 | $2,631,421 |
| 1929 ... | 681,500 | 5,330 | 753,929 | 76,340 | 1,517,099 | $4,186,917 |
| 1930 ... | 467,784 | ..... | 661,406 | 48,771 | 1,177,961 | $3,251,172 |

Grand total tons shipped since 1895—27,952,427 long tons.

## BUCHANS UNIQUE WITH EXPANSION IN POOR YEAR

### Only Lead-Zinc Property on Continent to Double Plant

The action of the Buchans Mining Co. in this year increasing the capacity of its plant more than one hundred per cent is an unique achievement in base metal mining operations in 1931 on the North American continent.

Nowhere else is it recorded that any company has had the courage to increase its mining facilities in the present period of low metal prices and economic depression and the action of Buchans officials exemplifies the progressive spirit of the management. The property is fortified with ample proven ore reserves so that by reducing its production costs it is able to operate at a profit with lead and zinc prices the lowest in history.

There was more than the economic side to increasing the plant facilities. It has meant the solution of a great social problem for the island. Had the company followed the practice of most base metal mining enterprises of a similar nature, it would have suspended operations entirely, thus throwing an entire community in an isolated area out of employment, that affords practically no other livelihood. By doubling up its plant the company has not only been able to take advantage of a period of low construction costs, but it is fortifying itself for the future when metal prices again become normal.

Fortunately, Buchans Mining Co. enjoys the backing of one of United States largest and ablest mining enterprises, the American Smelting & Refining Co., which gives it strong financial backing to carry its project to conclusion.

## NORSEMAN CORP. EXTENSIVE PLANS BEING DEFERRED

### Big Metallurgical Programme Awaits Economic Re-adjustment

The Norseman Corp., headed by a Toronto group, was organized in 1929 with an extensive plan for developing mineral resources in Newfoundland. The company holds options on many of the former producing properties, which it has consolidated and co-ordinated as the nucleus of a great mining and metallurgical enterprise for the island. There, properties include former copper producers, undeveloped mineral lands, coal lands, water power sites, deep harbor sites and the exclusive concession to operate a customs smelter.

About the time the company's extensive plans were crystallizing for definite action, the economic depression forced a cessation of the company's programme until such time as base metal prices improved and there is a re-adjustment of industrial conditions with greater demands for the metals and the minerals the company proposes producing.

When the company's programme is executed it will represent one of the most aggressive and extensive mining and metallurgical operations on the continent.

The special concessions given by the Newfoundland Government with respect to smelter franchise and exemption from duties emphasizes the co-operation that the government is prepared to give in order to further the development of the mineral resources of the island.

## MINING LAWS FAIR FEW RESTRICTIONS

### Designed to Attract Prospectors Without Burden of Expense

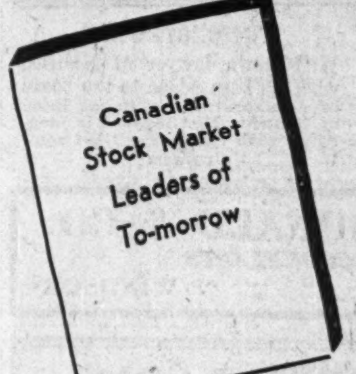
The mining laws of Newfoundland were passed in 1921 but with the exception of certain amendments made in 1920 these laws still stand. They are eminently reasonable and place no restrictions on mining or prospecting. Briefly summarized they are as follows:

1. Any person or company may obtain a miner's license upon the payment of $5.00.
2. Upon making a discovery on Crown lands, a discovery stake must be placed. This entitles the discoverer to a license to the discovery for one year.
3. Within two months, description and map of the discovery, showing known typographical features, must be filed, together with $10.00. A claim, one-quarter mile on a side (160 acres) is laid out, the strike of the discovery being parallel to one side.
4. The license can be transferred into a fee simple grant upon proof of the expenditure of $6,000 in the first five years for mining not less than 10,000 cu. ft. of earth or rock on each 160 acres; or as an alternative, $6,000 in diamond drilling at $5 per ft. or $6,000 worth of real physical prospecting or an aggregate of all three to the extent of $6,000.

The laws for the regulation of mining operations are regarded as equitable and require but normal procedure for protection of risks.

**Complete Unit in Saint John**

The first unit of the reconstructed area of the West Saint John docks has been completed and put into service. It is an up-to-the-minute potato shed, of steel, 800 feet long and 80 feet wide.

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Without prejudice and without any claim to prophetic vision, The Financial Post recently published a series of articles on good Canadian stocks that seem to meet the most obvious tests that need to be applied to good securities. These articles are now reprinted in booklet form. The first chapter in the booklet outlines the record of some former leaders and tells why some disappeared and why some remained. It also discusses some essential tests. Further chapters discuss individual stocks. The list is given at the left. This booklet (48 pages and cover) is now available at **25c**

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# NEWFOUNDLAND OFFERS

virgin territory for the exploration of mining that promises rich rewards to the prospector and capital. Its potential mineral resources cover a wide range and are accessible to transportation. A sympathetic government is ready to foster their development.

Gratifying results have followed the meagre exploration work, carried on principally near the coast line. Mining men of world renown are turning their attention to the investigation of actual and potential mineral wealth that awaits development pending the return of normal economic conditions.

Newfoundland is known as one of the world's most important sources of iron ore, and its geographical position is such that its production promises to become increasingly important in the future.

## HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER

ONE of the factors that ensures steady development of the mineral resources of Newfoundland is the existence of large quantities of power capable of development on an economical basis and situated in power sites close to the explored and unexplored mineral areas. Power developments already undertaken in Newfoundland have been conducted very successfully and indicate the potentialities for the further supply of cheap and continuous hydro-electric energy for enterprises undertaking the mining, milling and refining of ores in Newfoundland.

*For further information apply*

**Department of Agriculture and Mines - ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND**

# NEWFOUNDLAND IS GEOLOGICALLY PRE-CAMBRIAN

## Early Study Now Subject to Revision as Greater Knowledge Gained

Newfoundland, England's oldest colony, with its commanding position off the eastern coast of the North American continent, is referred to as the "gateway" of the Atlantic. It stretches directly across the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to which access is afforded at both the northern and southern extremities of the island.

The total area of the island is about 40,200 sq. miles, having a maximum length from Cape Ray to Cape Norman of 317 miles. Its maximum breadth from Cape Spear to Cape Anguille is 316 miles. In form it is roughly triangular with three extensive peninsulas, which project from the north and southeast, the latter known as the Avalon Peninsula connecting with the main island by a very slender isthmus.

Viewed from the ocean the coasts appear rocky with heights of from 200 to 300 ft., broken at frequent intervals by deep fjords and large bays, running, in some instances, 80 to 90 miles inland and throwing out smaller arms in all directions.

### Three Pre-Cambrian Rocks

The island, so far as is known, is composed entirely of pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic rocks. Although the Government map shows pre-Cambrian rock to predominate, further work is looked upon to reveal much of the territory now classed as Laurentian and undermined with Paleozoic and possibly later formations.

Of the known pre-Cambrian the following divisions have been identified: (a) Laurentian; (b) Huronian; (c) Avalonian.

(a) Laurentian: This classification has been applied rather loosely to the gneisses and other crystaline rocks which underlie the old fossiliferous formation. Ancient rocks of this class are exposed in the Long Range of mountains on the west coast and are also found in parts of the interior. The core of the Avalon peninsula is said to be of the same formation.

(b) Huronian: Possibly together with some Animikie Keweenawan detritals, occurs on the southeast coast, where also are found a series of non-fossiliferous sediments, known as (c) Avalonian and resembling somewhat the gold measures of Nova Scotia.

### Sediments and Lavas

In structural depressions and as fringes upon the pre-Cambrian are found Paleozoic sediments and lavas.

Widespread intrusions as yet undistinguished in many places from the pre-Cambrian igneous rock, are found.

Cambrian sediments around the flank of the Long Range Mountains, are also found in small patches on the east coast, with evidence of pillow lavas and pyroclastics in Notre Dame Bay on the northeast coast.

On the Avalon peninsula, Ordovician sandstone and shale contain extensive sedimentary hematites of the Wabana deposit. In Notre Dame Bay and the Exploits, this was an age of intermittent but widespread volcanic activity, accompanied by shallow and deep-water sedimentation. On the west coast Lower and Middle Ordovician limestone are well developed. Rocks of Silurian age are widespread. None are known on the east coast, but on the northeast coast and as a fringe along the west coast Lower and Middle Silurian sediments are found, with minor amounts of volcanics. These are officially mapped as Silurian, but are in reality Ordovician.

Devonian rocks are rare, there being but a restricted development in the White Bay trough on the northeast coast. The latest sedimentary record is Carboniferous. Later lower Carboniferous detritals, dolomite and gypsum, are found on the west coast, overlain by the coal measures. This is an extension of the Carboniferous basin of Nova Scotia.

### Parallel Folding

Structurally, the most conspicuous feature of the island is parallel folding along axes striking about north, 30 degrees east and involving both pre-Cambrian and the Paleozoic rocks. In a general way the long peninsulas correspond to anticlines and the bays to synclines.

The periods of deformation are referred to as late Devonian, the Ordovician and late Carboniferous. Elevation with east-west tilting occurred in the late Cretaceous, followed in the Tertiary by further elevation and by resultant uplift on the north coasts after the melting of the Pleistocene ice sheets.

# ADDITIONAL POWER FOR WABANA PLANT

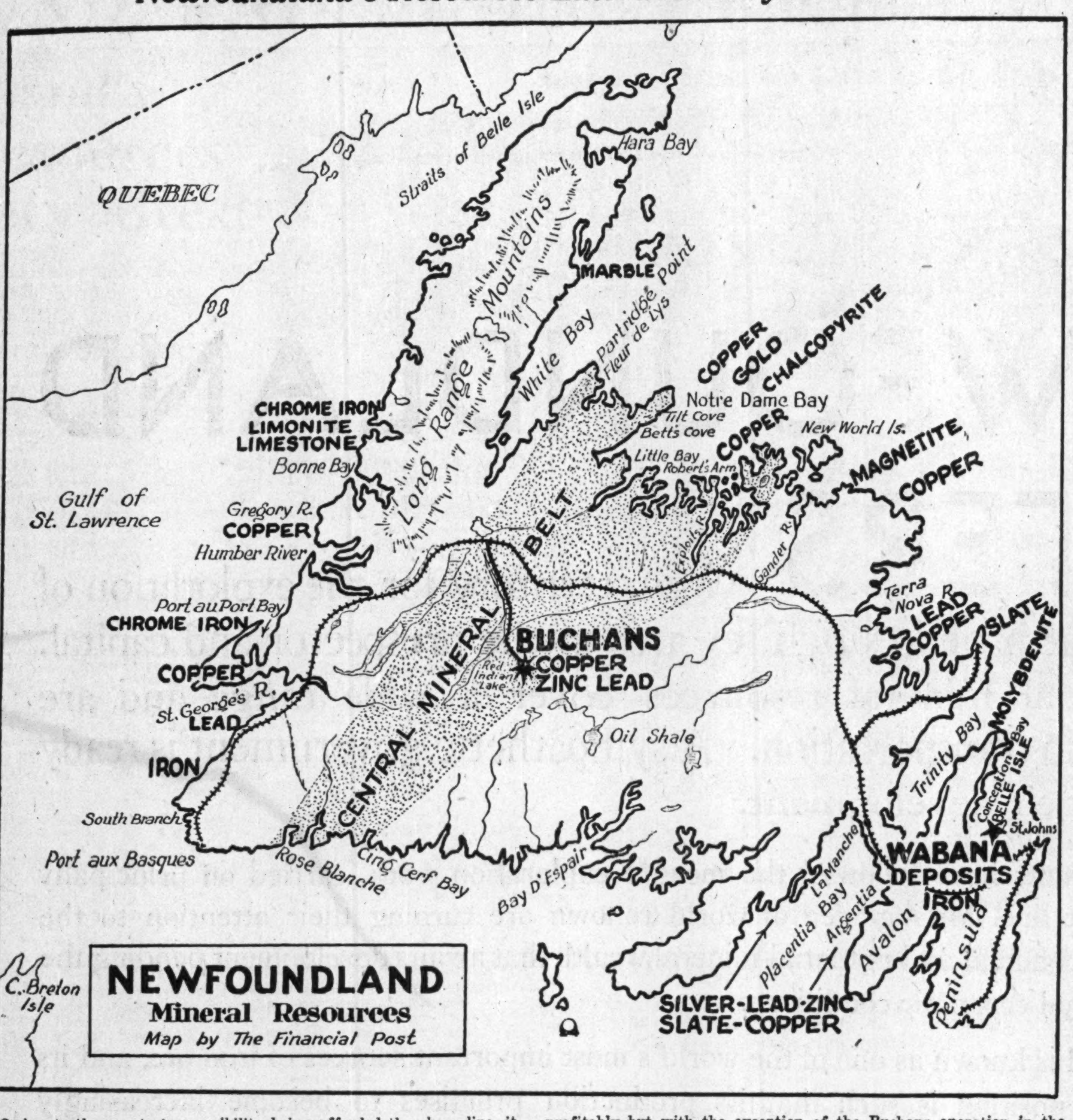
## New Hydro-Electric Development Ready to Serve Increased Needs

In order to meet the electric power requirements of the Wabana operations, the Newfoundland Light & Power Co. this summer secured the largest contract ever signed on the island. The new agreement calls for the supply of 5,000 h.p. maximum, with an initial delivery of 2,000 h.p. To meet this requirement a new 5,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant was completed early this year at Cierre's Brook, Witless Bay.

The Cierre's Brook plant consists of a concrete main storage dam on Gull Pond, with an additional storage dam on Big Country Pond. The water is conducted from Gull Pond to the power plant, a distance of approximately 6,000 feet, in a six-ft. diameter penstock approximately one and a half miles.

The power plant has a 5,000 h.p. single unit generator, which delivers power for transmission at 33,000 volts, over two independent lines to Broad Cove. At this point the voltage is stepped down to 13,000, and from there transmitted to Bell Island, the site of the Wabana's operation by two new submarine cables, each about four miles in length. At the island the power is again stepped down to 6,600 volts and inter-connected with the existing power circuit.

# Newfoundland's Resources Embrace Many Minerals




Owing to the greatest accessibility being afforded the shore line, it is this section of the island that has witnessed most of the exploration. In years gone by these properties near the sea were worked profitably but with the exception of the Buchans operation in the interior no mines are being developed.

# Newfoundland's Mines Sure of Development

## World Economic Conditions Only Barrier to Big Programme of Exploration and Development That Embraces Many Minerals

Development of Newfoundland's mineral resources has been interrupted by the low plane of industrial activity throughout the world which has reduced demand for iron and base metals. The resultant downward trend in prices has made curtailed production necessary for the time being but with substantial ore reserves in sight the Island can look forward to increased exports when general business conditions improve. Conditions now existing can be regarded only as a temporary set-back.

Large ore reserves and unexcelled shipping facilities are two important factors in the future increase of mineral exports. Iron ore is found in abundance at Wabana, on Bell Island, with estimated reserves of from 2,600,000,000 to 3,250,000,000 tons. The mines are at present equipped to handle 1,600,000 tons annually and this capacity may be increased. Germany and Canada have been the principal customers to date but with ports open the year round and short water hauls to large iron and steel plants at tide-water the peak export of 1,547,895 tons, made in 1928, may easily be exceeded.

### Canada May Use More

Canada alone offers a large potential market. With the exception of Nova Scotia, Canada depends on the high-grade iron deposits in the Lake Superior region. Exhaustion of these deposits will mean that the demand must be filled elsewhere and it has yet to be demonstrated that the low-grade deposits found in Ontario will be able to compete with the Newfoundland production, especially if the St. Lawrence waterway is completed so that ore may be shipped directly from Bell Island to the head of the Great Lakes. But while this market is only a future prospect the steel industry of Nova Scotia is a large and assured consumer of Wabana iron ores, while the German demand gives every proof of constancy as the Wabana ores are exactly suited to German metallurgical methods.

In copper, lead, and zinc, Newfoundland has a potential mineral resource that will be of high value when prices for base metals recover. Here again low cost of delivery will play an important part in competition with the output of other countries. Low cost of production is but one element in establishing a price and transportation is an important factor. Newfoundland's preferred position in this respect will go far to balance lower production costs which may be available elsewhere. The amount saved in transportation can be invested in development work and will largely remain within the Dominion.

### Opportunity for Capital

Capital for the development of mineral resources is essential and the Buchan's development and that at Wabana are indicative of what may result if capital can be secured to prospect and develop latent mineral wealth. While capital already has been attracted with exceptional results, further investment has been retarded by world-wide conditions. This situation will undoubtedly be corrected with return of normal conditions. The necessity for assistance of outside capital in the development of resources is recognized by the government and investors are given full consideration.

The future of Newfoundland's mining industry is dependent chiefly upon prices that can be obtained in the world market for its products. Given fair prices it is fully expected that production will approach mine capacity, that extensions will be necessary and that development of other mineral deposits will be undertaken and brought to a successful operation. Low prices may retard development awhile but future expansion is regarded as certain to follow recovery of world demand.

# DIVIDEND TOTAL IS NOW $26,422,171

## Six Companies Announce December Payment in Past Week

Additional dividend announcements during the past week bring the total distribution of Canadian corporations during December to $26,422,171. While several companies have announced the passing of dividends normally payable in December there have been no changes in the dividend rates of the six companies which have announced payment.

The chief announcement as to the passing of December dividend is that of Ford Motor Co. of Canada. Rogers-Majestic Corp. is passing dividend on both the class A and class B stock. Jones Bros. of Canada and London Canadian Investment Corp. will not pay dividends on their preferred stocks and Twin City Rapid Transit Co. has omitted the common dividend payable in scrip.

Dividend announcements during the past week, subsequent to compilation of the list appearing in The Financial Post of November 28, include the following payments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Biltmore Hats, pref. | 1¾q | 15 | 5,223 |
| Canada Malting | 37½c.q | 15 | 74,629 |
| Can. Celanese, pfd. | 1¾q | 31 | 157,500 |
| David & Frere "A" | 25c.q | 15 | 5,750 |
| Sylvanite Gold | 2s. | 31 | 65,990 |
| West. Can. Flour, pfd. | 1⅝q | 15 | 39,211 |
| | | | $348,303 |

# Dominion Stores to Pay Extra Dividend of 30c

Indicative of improved earnings shown this year by Dominion Stores Ltd., following a policy of expansion, an extra dividend of 30 cents has been declared payable Jan. 2, 1932, to shareholders of record Dec. 15, 1931. The regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents will also be paid on the same date and both payments are payable in United States funds.

In 1930, the company earned $1.91 per share on the 277,715 common shares of no par value outstanding. Of this amount 86 cents was earned in the first half of the year and in the corresponding period of 1931, 97 cents was earned per share. During 1931, to Oct. 24, dollar volume of sales of the company showed an increase of 6.41 per cent over the same period of 1930. Increase is due largely to the opening of new stores.

# Rogers-Majestic Dividend Passed on Both A. and B.

While Rogers-Majestic Corp. sold more radio sets in the six months ending Sept. 30, 1931, than in the same period of 1930, returns were much less in view of the fact that the average price invoiced to dealers was less than 50 per cent of the 1930 average price.

The directors therefore decided to pass the dividend due Dec. 1, 1931, on Classes "A" and "B" stock. It is hoped that there will be an increase of business with Great Britain due to new preferential arrangements.

# SOUTHERN CANADA POWER EARNINGS ARE MAINTAINED

## Gross Shows Increase — Common Share Profit is Lower

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross revenue of Southern Canada Power Corp. in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1931, amounted to $2,355,111 compared with $2,257,421 in the previous year. Expenses were greater, due in part to the necessity of purchasing power on account of poor water conditions, but net revenue was still higher at $1,437,072 by $29,000.

After provision for depreciation, bond interest and bad debts, net applicable to preferred dividends was $839,064, an increase of less than $1,000. Preferred dividend needs were higher on account of a greater number of shares outstanding and earnings on the common were equal to $1.09 a share against $1.21 a share in the previous year. The stock is on an annual dividend basis of $1 a share.

### Profit and Loss Figures

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past two years:

| | 1931 $ | 1930 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Gross rev. | 2,355,111 | 2,257,421 |
| Expenses | 918,038 | 848,950 |
| Net rev. | 1,437,073 | 1,408,471 |
| Depreciation | 235,510 | 225,770 |
| Bond int. | 360,149 | 341,461 |
| Bad debts | 2,350 | 2,820 |
| Net earnings | 839,064 | 838,420 |
| Pref. div. | 402,988 | 352,034 |
| Com. div. | 388,784 | 388,784 |
| Surplus | 47,292 | 97,602 |
| Prev. surplus | x419,283 | 399,281 |
| Total | 466,575 | 436,833 |

x—Adjusted.

### Two Noteworthy Changes

The balance sheet is noteworthy in two respects: a marked reduction in bank loans and a decrease of 39 per cent in market value of the company's investment account as compared with book value shown in the balance sheet.

Investments are carried among assets at $2,746,119 but a footnote adds that the market value at September 30, 1931, was lower by $1,070,405. Investments in subsidiaries, on the other hand, have increased from $923,231 to $1,162,688 while plant investment is over $350,000 higher at $20,777,248. Receivables are higher by about $3,000 at $365,929.

### Bank Loans Reduced

In liabilities, bank advances have been cut by $909,000 to $124,082 while a call loan payable of $126,345 is included in the current report. Accounts payable are higher by $92,000 at $330,979 and customers deposits also show an increase at $35,347. During the year an additional $875,100 of preferred stock was issued bringing the total outstanding to $6,759,700, while funded debt was reduced by $25,132 to $6,816,234.

Depreciation reserve has been increased by $215,000 to $1,794,921 and miscellaneous reserve is up $39,000 at $158,018. Profits and loss surplus has gained $30,000 to $466,575.

Working capital position shows an improvement due to the sharp decrease in bank loans. At the end of the last fiscal year working capital was $3,596,605 comprising current assets of $4,478,415 and current liabilities of $881,812. This compares with $2,789,950 at the end of the previous fiscal period.

### President Reviews Activities

In his remarks to shareholders, James B. Woodyatt, president and general manager of the company, reviews activities during the year in detail and points out that, considering the difficult business conditions encountered during the year, the results obtained were satisfactory. Street railway and bus line services operated by the company, he said, were supplied at a loss to the company since traffic had again fallen off and it was indicated that these services might have to be curtailed or abandoned unless the problem were approached in a spirit of co-operation. In dealing with other matters he said in part:

"Owing to unusually low precipitation during the past twelve months, the river flows were much reduced, making it necessary for the company to purchase, from time to time, additional power to fill the requirements of its customers. However, conditions recently are much better, river flows and reservoirs being now about normal and indications are that during the coming year this item of expense will be considerably reduced.

"The securities in which your company's funds have been temporarily invested, pending the use of these funds for construction purposes, show a depreciation under the market conditions prevailing at the end of the year of 38.98 per cent. The use of these funds is not required immediately, and we hope that when it is necessary to realize upon these securities, market conditions will have improved so that it will be possible to do so without much loss.

"The income from these securities, which is included under 'miscellaneous revenue,' has been reduced by 8.24 per cent.

"The rate reductions put into force by your company recently have been increasingly appreciated by your customers. The 3c per kilowatt hour rate now available for residential purposes has been taken advantage of by a large number of your customers and has greatly stimulated the use of labor-saving appliances and is being used by a far larger number of customers than was the case last year.

"From time to time, as the increased use of your service permits, it will be the policy of your company to still further reduce the price of electricity to your customers.

"During the year, your company on its assets amounting to $25,558,762 earned $1,201,563 after depreciation. This is a return of 4.70 per cent."

# Canada Census, 1931

Canada's population is 10,353,778, and increase of 1,565,829, or 17.82 per cent over the census figure of a decade ago, according to the preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

While the latest figures are still subject to revision upon receipt of full returns of absentees, the distribution of population by provinces and the corresponding figures for 1921 are as follows:

| Province: | Population 1931 | Population 1921 | Inc. % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada (1) | 10,353,778 | 8,787,949 | 17.82 |
| P. E. I. | 88,040 | 88,615 | −0.65 |
| Nova Scotia | 512,027 | 523,837 | −2.25 |
| N. B. | 408,255 | 387,876 | 5.25 |
| Quebec | 2,869,793 | 2,360,665 | 21.56 |
| Ontario | 3,426,488 | 2,933,662 | 16.80 |
| Manitoba | 699,841 | 610,118 | 14.71 |
| Sask. | 921,281 | 757,510 | 21.62 |
| Alberta | 727,497 | 588,454 | 23.63 |
| Brit. Columbia | 689,210 | 524,582 | 31.38 |
| Yukon | 4,213 | 4,157 | 1.35 |
| N. W. Terr. | 7,133 | 7,988 | −10.70 |
| Navy (2) | .... | 485 | .... |

(1) Northwest River Arm, Rigolet and Hamilton Inlet population deducted from Quebec as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the judicial commission of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927. (The population involved is believed to number between 500 and 1,000.)

(2) Distributed according to naval station or home residence.

### Start Bond Business

Gee, Fergusson & Co. have recently opened an office at 11 King St. West, Toronto, and will conduct a business in government, municipal and corporation bonds and stocks. R. J. Gee and L. W. Fergusson are partners in the company.

# Buchans Mine Trims Costs to Minimum By Doubling Capacity

## When Prices Declined Resources Dictated Expansion

## COMPLEX ORE

### Company Pioneering Development of Newfoundland's Inland Mineral Possibilities

Buchans Mining Co., operating the only commercial non-ferric mining property in Newfoundland, this year greatly increased its plant facilities that it might combat low metal prices with lower production costs.

This company is pioneering the development of the great central mineral belt of the island and is currently mining and milling about 37,000 tons per month of complex lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold ore, and is producing about 10,500 tons of zinc concentrates averaging around 51 per cent zinc and is, in addition, producing 4,500 tons of lead concentrates averaging around 62 per cent lead and 16 oz. silver per ton.

The history of the company's property dates back to 1905 when a prospector in the employ of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., discovered a great mineralized zone. Because of the complex nature of the ore and the metallurgical difficulties encountered, practically nothing was done with the property beyond preliminary exploration, until 1920 when the Newfoundland company interested the American Smelting & Refining Co. of New York, which took charge of the exploration, development and financing the working out of the metallurgical treatment of the ore.

When the American Smelting & Refining Co. became interested in the property it was evident that the chief problem of the company was that of the metallurgical treatment of the ore. About this time flotation was being successfully employed in the treatment of other complex ores and study was given to its application at Buchans. The result was that after continuous experimenting a successful treatment was worked out, in 1926-1927, and plans laid for putting the property on a production basis.

### Share Profits Equally

Under the terms of the agreement between the Anglo-Newfoundland Co., and the American Smelting & Refining Co., the latter provided the necessary funds to bring the property into production. These expenditures are charged against operations in suitable installments, after which the resulting net profits are equally divided between the two companies.

Approximately 1,400 sq. miles in the Red Indian Lake and Noel Paul's Brock mining area are owned by the company. Development work has revealed well defined lenses of complex ore that now place the ore reserves of the company up in the millions of tons and assures mining operations of some magniture being conducted for years to come.

At least five distinct ore bodies have been definitely proved so far, which occur in a series along a zone, approximately 8,000 ft. in length. The Lucky Strike, the largest of these, is supplying the most of the production. This one ore body was estimated to contain 4,775,000 tons of ore averaging 17.85 per cent lead, 7.65 per cent zinc, 1.4 per cent copper, 3.25 oz. silver and .033 oz. gold per ton. To the end of 1929 the indicated ore reserves were estimated at 7,159,464 tons of ore averaging 7.27 per cent lead, 16.27 per cent zinc, 1.13 per cent copper, 3.64 oz. silver and .04 oz. gold per ton. These are the last official figures available, but development work since that time is known to have substantially added to the ore reserves.

The property is reached by the Newfoundland Government Railway from Millertown Junction, where a branch extends southwest through Millertown to the site of Buchans' operations at Red Indian Lake. The concentrates produced are shipped by rail to the ocean port at Botwood on the north shore, a distance of approximately 90 miles. From here the concentrates are shipped to the United States, Germany and Belgium for smelting and refining.

Owing to navigation being closed four months during the winter season at Botwood, the concentrates must be stored pending the opening of spring navigation. In order not to interrupt production a concentrate storage building of permanent construction has been erected at Botwood, equipped with modern crane facilities to permit the economical handling of the concentrates.

### Operations Started in 1928

The initial unit of the concentrating mill started in October, 1928, with a capacity of about 500 tons a day. The coarse crushing capacity of the plant was approximately 2,000 tons per day and early this year additional mill facilities were added that brought the mill up to its present capacity of approximately 1,250 tons per day. Power for operations is supplied from the company's own hydro-electric development on the Buchans River, where about 2,500 h.p. is generated. The water is led from a storage dam to the power house by a 6-ft. steel penstock 5,800 ft. long.

### More Power Necessary

When the company laid its plans for more than doubling its capacity, additional power was necessary and a contract was entered into with the International Power & Paper Co., to supply a minimum of 2,300 h.p. by the time the new mill additions were ready for operation. Under the terms of the agreement a maximum of 6,000 h.p. is provided for from International's Deer Lake plant, approximately 45 miles distant.

Earlier plans were considered by Buchans for the development of a power site at the mouth of the Victoria River, which flows into Red Indian Lake on the opposite side from where the Buchans Mine is located. This would have entailed a submarine cable to transmit the power across the lake, and the project was given up in favor of purchasing power from the International Power & Paper Co.

From the commencement of production operations in October, 1928, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1929, 18,168 tons of lead concentrate and 10,501 tons of zinc concentrate were produced, having a total value of $2,745,671.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, the production of zinc concentrate amounted to 55,213 tons and the lead concentrate to 23,451 tons having a total value of $1,513,229. The lower value in 1930 represented the severe decline in lead and zinc prices.

### More Power Required By Buchans Expansion

During 1930 the International Power & Paper Co. increased its hydro-electric installation at Deer Lake by 58,000 h.p., bringing the total installed capacity up to 156,000 h.p.

This increase in capacity in part was made in order to supply the recent mill addition of the Buchans Mining Co. The contract calls for 6,000 h.p. which necessitated the construction of a 48-mile transmission line between Deer Lake and the Red Lake mining area, the site of Buchans' operations.

### Metal Prices

New York—December 1—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, 6¼c. lb.
London—December 1—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £43; future, £47.
Standard spot, £37 15s; future, £38 7s 6d.
Tin: Spot, £137 15s; future, £140 10s.
Lead: Spot, £15 5s; future, £15 7s 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £14 7s 6d.; future, £14 17s 6d.
Silver: 19¼d. per ounce.

# MATACHEWAN SHOWS RESPONSE TO ACTIVE WORK

## Syndicate Finds Vein Assaying $18 Across 5 Ft., 7 In.

A gold discovery made in the Matachewan area during recent weeks is reported by George Tough and J. W. McNeely, managers of the McNeely-Matachewan Synd. which has been active in Tyrrell Township.

The syndicate has a block of seven claims and Mr. McNeely, who has been in charge of the surface work, recently uncovered a vein which gives an assay of $18 across a width of 5 ft. 7 in. While the vein has not been opened up over any length it is regarded as one of the best looking in character of ore and surrounding structure that has been found. Visible gold found in the same vein was eliminated from the assay samples.

Mr. McNeely is a prospector who has made a number of important finds in various parts of Northern Ontario. It was his discovery in the Red Lake area which was optioned by Jack Munro some months ago. He also made a promising lead-copper find in Turner township in the Sudbury area.

Mr. Tough has the Matachewan and the Iona Matachewan Syndicate as well as the McNeely Syndicate, which are adjacent to the McNeely and on these other two properties gold also has been found. Some of the richest samples of the camp have come from the Matachewan and the Iona Matchewan properties. One sample is covered in spots with finely disseminated free gold.

### Experiments With Alberta Coal

Development of petroleum from Alberta coal is the object of a series of experiments recently conducted by Dr. E. H. Boomer, of the University of Alberta, the results of which have been submitted to the Alberta Research Council. Samples of the type of coal used have been sent to Ottawa for analysis and examination.

MINES

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES is the only complete record of mining activity in Canada available in permanent form. It is a vivid compilation of facts relating not only to the industry in a broad sense, but to the various companies that together form that industry.

It is a reference volume for everyone interested in the great and growing mining industry, whether as an operator, mine executive, financier or investor.

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EDITORIAL INDEX

Chapter I .......... Canadian Mining
General review of 1930 production with statistical tables of growth of Canadian mining output, metal prices and list of companies producing .......... Pages 29-31
Chapter II .......... Alberta
Review of developments .......... Page 37
Reviews of Alberta companies .......... 37-39
Production statistics .......... 37
Chapter III .......... British Columbia
Review of developments .......... Page 41
Reviews of British Columbia companies .......... 43
Production statistics .......... 41
Chapter IV .......... Manitoba
Review of developments .......... Page 75
Reviews of Manitoba companies .......... 76-81
Production statistics .......... 75
Chapter V .......... New Brunswick
Review of developments .......... Page 83
Reviews of New Brunswick companies .......... 83
Production statistics .......... 83
Chapter VI .......... Nova Scotia
Review of developments .......... Page 85
Reviews of Nova Scotia companies .......... 86-89
Production statistics .......... 85
Chapter VII .......... Ontario
Review of developments .......... Pages 91-92
Reviews of Ontario companies .......... 93-143
Production statistics .......... 91
Chapter VIII .......... Quebec
Review of developments .......... Page 145
Reviews of Quebec companies .......... 146-159
Production statistics .......... 145
Chapter IX .......... Saskatchewan
Review of developments .......... Page 160
Reviews of Saskatchewan companies .......... 160
Production statistics .......... 160
Chapter X .......... Yukon and Northwest Territories
Review of developments .......... Page 161
Reviews of Yukon and Northwest Territories companies .......... 161-162
Chapter XI .......... Outside Companies
Reviews of outside companies .......... Pages 163-167
Chapter XII .......... Newfoundland
Review of developments .......... Page 169
Reviews of Newfoundland companies and properties .......... 170-174
Chapter XIII .......... New Incorporations
Companies recently obtaining charters .. Page 175
Chapter XIV .......... Directory
List of mining engineers, mine managers and geologists .......... Pages 177-189
Advertisers' Index .......... 191

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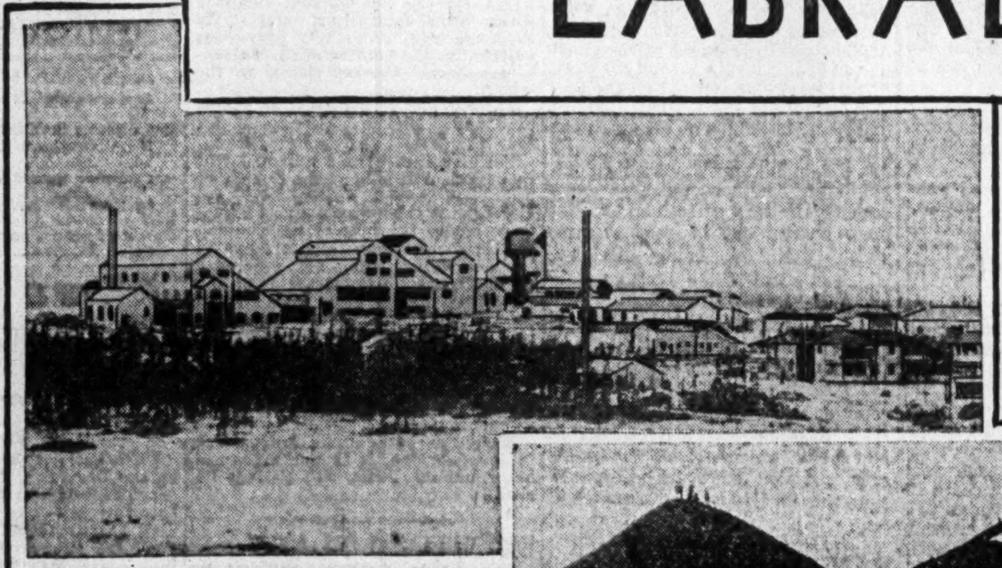
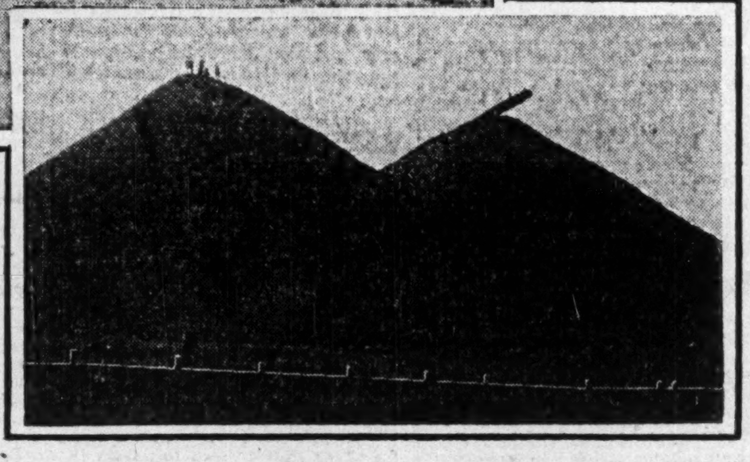
373

# MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR



Shaft and Mine Head at Buchan's Zinc-Lead-Copper Mine



Iron Ore Storage Pile at Wabana Mines

WHILE there have been many mineral developments of interest in Newfoundland mining during the past few years, there is little doubt that the mineral deposits of the Island have been only touched. It is a notable fact that virtually the only developments have been at tidewater, while recent geological surveys show that ore bearing formations carry well inland.

The interior of the Island, or even the sections just back from the coast, offer remarkable opportunities for the prospector. There is virgin land that has never been prospected, where geological indications give promise of other substantial discoveries. Many of the present operations were first discovered through the fact that the ore body has outcropped at the surface, and much surface mining is possible.

The Newfoundland Government offers every facility for the prospector. The mining regulations are made extremely favorable to the prospector, and the next few years will undoubtedly still further extend the knowledge of the potential mineral resources of the Island.

## Government Offices: St. John's

# NEWFOUNDLAND

**Hon. J. F. DOWNEY, Minister of Agriculture and Mines**

# Canadian Mining News

## Many Fertile Areas Awaiting Prospector For Gold in Ontario

### Temiskaming Sediments Prove Most Likely Gold Source

**MANY FINDS MADE**

### Greatest Activity in Area 150 Miles Westward from Kirkland Lake

For some years to come the prospector that will follow the signposts of the Temiskaming conglomerate rocks, over a stretch of territory that extends for at least 150 miles westward from Kirkland Lake, will find fertile areas to explore for gold.

This is the prediction made this week by George Tough, who for more than twenty years has been engaged in northern development and since last winter has directed the work of several groups of men on that section of this favorable formation which is broadly known as the Matachewan area.

In the statement constantly made about "the boundless resources of the north" and "the surface being barely scratched," there may come before the average Canadian interested in mines the conception of a confusion of riches. The geologist, the engineer and the prospector do not suffer from this complex. They do not expect that the whole of the broad mining north will provide riches, nor even a large percentage of it. There are vast stretches of granite and other rocks from which no minerals will ever come. There are areas, otherwise favorable, which just have not the combination to provide ore bodies.

**Nature's Signposts**

It is the work of the geologist and prospector to delimit the areas in which there is a good opportunity of finding gold or other mineral wealth, and it is to the credit of the Canadian geologist over many plodding years that much of the favorable ground is already mapped and plotted. And what a tremendous area has been covered is the thought of the layman when he surveys map after map on which scores of townships (each containing 36 square miles) are outlined and, in a general way, colored to show the character of rocks.

From the information contained in these geological maps the prospector has secured many of his clues. Mr. Tough states that in the early days of Kirkland Lake it became apparent that the Temiskaming series of conglomerates had something to do with pointing the way to gold deposits in Ontario. They were found in the Porcupine area; they were again present beyond Kirkland, and it was evident that Nature had set up these signposts.

**Made Five Discoveries**

These rocks in themselves have nothing to do with gold deposition, Mr. Tough points out. But when, through a long section of Ontario's breadth there occurred some convulsion of nature which crashed open a giant fissure, these Temiskaming conglomerates, actually the bed of an ancient ocean, tumbled into the vast crack just as a cement roadway might fall into the opening caused by a cave-in or an earthquake. These folded or up-ended sheets of "pavement" are found at many points along the giant crack and where they appear, usually in some part of that area gold is found in the great fractures which formed the mold, if the word may be used, for the ore bodies.

Mr. Tough gives the credit for the outlining of these rocks to the geologists who have worked from time to time in the Ontario Department of Mines. He claims no originality in advancing the theory, but only points out that wherever work is done in the region of these "signposts" most interesting discoveries have been made. His own parties over the last seven or eight months have made five gold discoveries working close to the Temiskaming sediments.

Starting with Kirkland Lake, he names the following townships where the trend of these signposts is in evidence: Teck, Label, Morrisette, Grenfell, Otto, Eby, Burt, Alma, Flavelle. In all of these townships gold has been found near the conditions described and at Kirkland Lake camp the presence of the Temiskamings is a marked feature of the formation.

Getting into the area which approaches the Matachewan field there are Holmes, Cairo, Powell, Yarrow, Baden, McNeil, Argyre, Hincks, Montrose, Doon, Renkin, Zavitz, Midlothian, Bannockburn (where the Ashley-Garvey was found) Knight and Tyrell. In a number of these townships the "signposts" were found only after much surface work, but much of the work in the revived camp has been undertaken because of the showings of these rocks.

Then in McMurchy and Churchill townships is the West Shining Tree area, where showings of high-grade ore have been found and considerable shallow mining carried on.

Following almost directly west, the pathway of the sediments is indicated at the Three Duck Lake area in Chester township where gold discoveries have been recently made.

Several townships beyond is the newly-named Brett Lake area in Swayze township where most interesting gold discoveries have been made. Denyes and other townships in this area are also the scene of finds.

Only in irregular patches of deep green are the Temiskamining sediments shown on the government maps, but Mr. Tough believes as work proceeds there will be found these same indications of gold bearing rock structure in many other townships along the belt.

**Regular Bee-hive**

"I am firmly of the opinion that along this stretch of 150 miles there will be a regular bee-hive of mining development for gold from the present time onward," said Mr. Tough. "It is altogether likely that the activity will proceed much farther west but the Ontario prospector is setting his future along this belt as never before. He has a hunch on Temiskaming sediments and the hunch is based on evidence. The line described may swing north or south for miles and there may be parallel faulting but in a general way our work seems to be set out for us in this section, which after all is only a small swath of Northern Ontario.

"Our own finds this summer have been made along the line of the signposts of these Temiskaming sediments. While we are still searching on a number of properties, it is significant that wherever we found the sediments we have found gold. The gold of course occurred in contacts with igneous intrusions such as porphyrys and syenites. These discoveries were made in the Tyrrell-Knight section.

**Aiding the Prospectors**

"I have never seen a better spirit displayed before by the Ontario prospector. When it costs $9 a bag for potatoes by air, it is not an easy task to keep men going, yet there were plenty of Northerners ready to go in and show the true pioneer spirit.

"Government roads proceeding to Bannockburn and Tyrrell are the best possible support the prospector can be given," added Mr. Tough.

"The work being done along this belt both by the big companies and the prospecting syndicates gives promise that before many years we may see a line of new mining camps extending along this formation marked by the signposts of the Temiskaming sediments," he said in conclusion.

### Another Gold Mill For Michipicoten

The Michipicoten area is to have another small mill, making the third to be started in the area this year. The Soo Mining & Prospecting Syndicate has completed the erection of a mill building and a 15-ton daily capacity mill is being installed on the former Holdsworth property at Hawk Junction, Ontario.

In addition to treating high grade ore from its own property the syndicate will handle customs ore from any operations in the district.

The Holdsworth property is owned by the Grasseli Chemical Co. and leased by that company to the present operators.

### Trail Ore Receipts

Following is a statement of the ore received at the Trail smelter for the period Nov. 15 to Nov. 21, inclusive, and for the year to date:

| | Nov. 15 to 21 | Yr. to date |
|---|---|---|
| Aurum, Hope | .. | 25 |
| Bell, Beaverdell | 53 | 1,688 |
| Big Missouri, Stewart | .. | 110 |
| Butcher Boy, Carmi | .. | 33 |
| J. A. Carter, Zwicky | .. | 9 |
| Catherine, Nelson | .. | 21 |
| Copper Basin, Princeton | .. | 21 |
| Euphrates, Nelson | .. | 45 |
| Gold King, Grey Creek | .. | 1 |
| Highland Lass, Beaverdell | .. | 256 |
| Ivanhoe, Sandon | 25 | 25 |
| Kerr, Wukuske | .. | 27 |
| Knobhill, Republic | 105 | 823 |
| Little Daisy, Silverton | .. | 2 |
| Midnight, Rossland | .. | 65 |
| O'Brien, Cobalt | .. | 471 |
| Planet, Nicola | .. | 105 |
| Redmond, Republic | .. | 38 |
| Republic, Republic | 46 | 105 |
| Ruth, Sandon | .. | 199 |
| Sally, Beaverdell | .. | 111 |
| Silver King, Tulameen | .. | 44 |
| Silversmith, Sandon | .. | 226 |
| Sunset, Orient | .. | 49 |
| Union, Lynch Creek | .. | 1,468 |
| Wellington, Beaverdell | .. | 666 |
| Wilcox, Ymir | .. | 48 |
| | 229 | 6,733 |
| Total custom ore, week | | 229 |
| Total company ore, week | | 2,681 |
| Grand total, week | | 2,910 |
| Total custom ore, yr. to date | | 6,733 |
| Total comp'y ore, yr. to date | | 374,743 |
| Grand total, year to date | | 381,476 |

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*To Shareholders*

**ABANA MINES LIMITED**

With reference to the circular dated 19th October, issued by your Company, and which stated that you could exchange your shares for shares of Normetal Mining Corporation Limited not later than December 1st, well in excess of 1,700,000 shares or approximately 54% of the issued stock has already been lodged for exchange, but it is apparent from the large number of returned envelopes that many shareholders have not received the communication owing to change of address or otherwise. After due consideration, the Directors of the Mining Corporation of Canada Limited have decided to extend the time for lodging certificates for exchange for shares of Normetal Mining Corporation Limited to December 15th, 1931.

Any shareholder who has not received a copy of the circular may obtain one on application to The Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, 350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED,
J. P. WATSON, President.

## GOLD RESERVES OF B. C. MINES REACH $30,000,000

### Nine Years' Production is Now in Sight—More By That Time

**From Our Own Correspondent**

VANCOUVER.—In "reasonably indicated" and "possible" ore, both classes confined to known mines and not including prospects and semi-developed properties, British Columbia has in sight gold reserves to the value of $30,000,000, according to J. D. Galloway, provincial minerallogist and one of the recognized mining authorities of Western Canada.

"Admittedly this figure involves estimates and guesses with which some may not agree," said Mr. Galloway, addressing the annual, western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mining Association of British Columbia.

"Of reasonably indicated gold reserves I estimate 800,000 ounces, and in possible extensions and developments of known ore bodies a further 700,000 ounces," he said. "This is a total of 1,500,000 ounces of $30,000,000 in value. These figures may be too conservative or too optimistic, but they at least give some measure of what may be anticipated.

**Reserves For Nine Years**

"This total of $30,000,000 is about eight or nine years' supply at our present rate of output. This may seem small, but I would like to present the matter in a different way. It is possible that this reserve is as large as the province has ever had at any one time, and yet, since 1893, when lode gold mining commenced, a production of $140,868,011 has been made. So don't be discouraged. At the end of the next eight of nine years I am confident that we will still have a gold reserve of $30,000,000 or possibly much more than that."

Mr. Galloways' address was confined to gold mining and he did not refer to placer operations at all. "Much more intensive investigation of quartz veins is justified than has yet been given," he said.

Mr. Galloway enumerated his conclusions as follows:

1. Our probabilities and possibilities of new gold mines are excellent provided the investigation of prospects is tackled in the right way.
2. Capital is needed which will be willing to finance the exploration of prospects.
3. Development of known showings is quite as likely to be successful as financing further prospecting in virgin areas.
4. The present re-awakened interest in gold mining in the province will result in a greater annual output of gold in the next few years.

## DIVIDENDS OF $4 BY LAKE SHORE SEEN IMMINENT

### Increased Production and Recovery Pave Way For Greater Profits

**From Our Own Correspondent**

KIRKLAND LAKE.—The flotation equipment with which the general process of recovering gold will be altered in the mill on Lake Shore Mines is being installed at a rapid rate. The company will be in a position to treat a substantially higher tonnage after the end of this year, and the indications point toward higher average grade of ore being secured.

Those in close touch with conditions at Lake Shore are of opinion the bonus of 50 cents per share which is to be disbursed December 15 along with the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share may be possible every three months. In such a case, Lake Shore would return $4 per share annually to its stockholders.

This rounding out of flotation equipment will complete the full programme with the present mill. Along with erection of a plant for re-treatment of tailings now stored in the bed of Kirkland Lake, the full capacity of the enterprise can be closely measured.

Early in 1932 the facilities at Lake Shore will take care of close to 1,000,000 tons of ore yearly, and with an indicated production of approximately $1,250,000 per month. A feature about Lake Shore is that in attaining such capacity, there is also evidence of stability. Ore reserves ahead of such a rate of output are such as to assure continuity of the performance for some years to come. In addition to this, continued favorable results at lower levels would automatically add to the degree of stability already apparent.

Harry Oakes, president of the company followed a policy of cautious expansion and built up ore reserves which at times appeared to be greater than the current mill capacity warranted. However, in having done so, the enterprise was fortified behind reserves which now stand the mine in good stead in this present period of heavy tonnage demands. E. B. Knapp, manager of the mine, has carried out the wishes of Mr. Oakes in an efficient capable manner, and, as a consequence, the Lake Shore now stands out as the greatest gold producing mine in the western hemisphere.

Very few gold mines in the history of the world have been able to realize net profits at a rate comparable with Lake Shore. These profits are at a rate of from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually at present, and appear to be on the eve of a rate of around $8,000,000 yearly.

**Index of Mining Stocks**

The weighted index number of twenty mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 62.2 for the week ending November 26, as compared with 65.7 for the previous week. Eleven gold stocks fell from 65.1 to 62.7, four gold-copper stocks from 71.1 to 63.7, and five silver and miscellaneous stocks from 32.0 to 30.5.

**CANADIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED**
*Developing Gold Properties*
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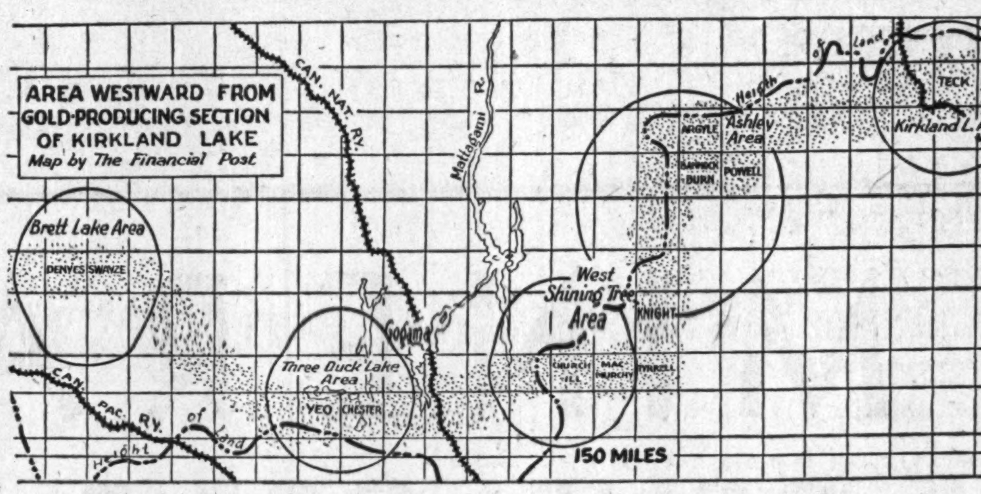
## On the Trail of Temiskaming Sediments




Developments during the past year have tended further to confirm the importance of the Temiskaming sediments as a fertile field for prospecting for gold. In Ontario this main break can be traced, close to the height of land, extending westward for approximately 150 miles from Kirkland Lake. Eastward it stretches through the Rouyn area of Quebec into some of the new districts that are now responding favorably to development.

## W.-HARGREAVES NEXT DIVIDEND TO BE 5 CENTS

### Regular Disbursement of 2½ Cents Plus Bonus in U.S. Funds

Directors of Wright-Hargreaves Mines met in Buffalo on November 30, and declared the regular 2½ cents per share quarterly dividend, plus a bonus of 2½ cents per share, payable on January 2, to shareholders of record December 14. The dividends of both the Canadian and United States shareholders are to be paid in U. S. funds.

This disbursement brings the total dividends distributed since they were resumed last January, to 20 cents per share.

Net profits for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1931, are expected to be approximately $1,200,000, equivalent to almost 22 cents on each of the 5,500,000 no par value shares outstanding.

The surplus account will show an increase of about $200,000 above that at the end of the last fiscal year and the liquid assets are expected to be about $1,700,000 at the end of the year, despite the distribution of $725,000 in dividends during the current year.

Officials say that the year will close with a substantial increase in ore reserves of a grade around $11 per ton. Production at the present time is about 800 tons per day, with some days running as high as 825 tons. This compares with an average treatment of 760 tons daily for October and reflects the recent additions made to the crushing facilities of the mill.

### Prospecting Active In Old Slocan Area

Prospecting in the Slocan district of British Columbia continues unabated, although nothing of unusual interest has come to light during the past year, The Financial Post is informed.

Mining operations, except for gold mining, being at low ebb, prospectors are diverting their attention to prospecting as never before and more active work on many claims is resulting in uncovering showings of more than ordinary importance. This area is close to transportation and the hills were thought to be combed dry years ago, but finds made show that a good area dies hard. It is regarded as not improbable that there will be profitable properties as a result of the present activity.

## Granada Finds Its Best Ore At New Level

Officials of Granada announce the work at 775 ft. in depth has shown this to be the best level so far opened in the mine, both with regard to uniformity of the vein as well as the amount of gold.

Although motive power is limited until completion of the hydro-electric power transmission line, expected to be completed within the next two weeks, yet it has been possible to operate one machine on exploration to the west of the shaft on the 625 ft. level. Heretofore work at this level was centred on the section east of the shaft, where upward of 800 ft. in length of ore has been disclosed. West of the shaft the No. 2 vein had narrowed somewhat, but after commencement of work recently in this direction, the deposit opened out to good stoping width, with ore being disclosed which is equal to the average elsewhere in the mine.

The power transmission line is more than half way to Granada from Rouyn and should be finished by December 15. The new 15-drill compressor ordered some time ago from England has arrived and is now being assembled at the property and will be installed by the time the electric energy is switched on.

### REEVES-MacDONALD TO REMAIN CLOSED

#### Shareholders Are Told That Metal Prices Dictate Policy

Officials of Reeves-MacDonald Mines at its recent annual meeting in Vancouver, told the shareholders it was inadvisable to enter into any considerable expenditure until such time as there were signs of a revival in the price of silver, lead and zinc.

The company's property, consisting of 64 claims, ten miles from the Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co., on the Canadian side of the international boundary, suspended operations in July, 1930.

The balance sheet for the fiscal year ended February 28 last shows that expenditures during the year were $29,776. This was charged to development, bringing the development account to $230,038. The company is controlled by the Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co., which has been making advances to the company from time to time. Total advances to date of balance sheet, February 28, 1931, stood at $126,213, as compared with $103,920 the previous year. This loan does not carry interest.

## SUDBURY NICKEL CO. EXCHANGES SHARES

### Basis of Exchange 55 Sudbury Shares to Four Falconbridge

The minority shareholders of Sudbury Nickel & Copper Co. have agreed to an offer through the Sudbury Basin Mines, the parent company which owns controlling interest, to exchange the company's properties adjacent to the holding of the Falconbridge Nickel Co. for shares in the latter.

The basis of exchange is 55 shares of Sudbury Nickel & Copper Co. for four shares of Falconbridge Nickel.

Early in the current year an offer was considered to hand the company's properties over to Falconbridge, but although it was acceptable to Sudbury Basin, the largest shareholder, the minority shareholders opposed the deal and it was not proceeded with. The new offer comes from the minority shareholders and already some large blocks of shares have been sent in for conversion into those of Falconbridge.

Sudbury Basin financed the operations of Sudbury Nickel & Copper and as at December 31, last, the amount owing was $488,682.

With the only assets transferred to Falconbridge, it is not explained how Sudbury Basin will satisfy its claim.

## MANITOBA PLANS LAND SETTLEMENT

### Submits Scheme to Ottawa to Settle 200 Families

Plans to settle 200 selected families on farms within 12 months have been approved by the Manitoba government as a joint relief project, and forwarded to Ottawa for consideration, according to a recent announcement made by Arthur MacNamara, assistant director of unemployment relief.

Recommendation is made that the plan be carried out under the supervision of the Dominion government immigration and colonization department, with the active co-operation of five organizations who have agreed to participate, namely, Canadian National Railways colonization department; Canadian National Land Settlement Association; Canadian Pacific Railway immigration and colonization department; Canada Colonization Association, and Hudson's Bay Overseas Settlement, Limited.

**$1,000 Per Family**

On a basis of 50 per cent payable by the Dominion, 25 per cent by the province, and 25 per cent by any city entering into the arrangement, the plan specifies that advances will be made by the three governments to the federal department of immigration and colonization as required up to a maximum exclusive of the cost of the land, not to exceed $1,000 per family.

The maximum total of the plan is set at $30,000 for the present, Mr. MacNamara stated, "as it is realized that the whole idea is an experiment, but that this maximum is set on the understanding that, if the experience indicates there is a reasonable chance of success, it will be increased so that objective of settling 200 families within twelve months may be reached."

The plan submitted to Ottawa calls for the whole financial arrangement being completed not later than May 1, 1932.

## Ontario Mines Output Shows Small Decline

### Nine Months Report Reveals Value of Gold Largely Compensates for Decline in Value of Base Metals and Silver

The report on the mineral production by Ontario Department of Mines for the nine months ended September 30, last, shows that the total value of metallic mineral production was $55,395,815 as compared with $62,156,229 in the same period in 1930. This is a decline of approximately 11 per cent in value, represented principally by the decline in value of the base metals.

Gold production shows an increase of approximately 22 per cent., while the production of platinum by volume shows an increase of approximately 68 per cent, but the declining value per ounce brings the total value to but little more than the 1930 production.

The following shows a tabulation of the metallic mineral production for the first nine months of 1931 as compared with that of 1930:

**First Nine Months 1930 and 1931**

| | | Quantity 1930 | Quantity 1931 | Value $ 1930 | Value $ 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | oz. | 1,254,740 | 1,526,887 | 25,937,768 | [illegible] |
| Silver | " | 7,934,797 | 5,111,504 | 3,089,423 | [illegible] |
| Platinum metals | " | 26,775 | 44,988 | 1,155,635 | [illegible] |
| Copper, metallic, and in ores exported | tons | 45,679 | 42,972 | 10,008,262 | [illegible] |
| Copper in matte exported* | " | 5,112 | 4,095 | 1,124,708 | [illegible] |
| Nickel in matte exported* | " | 16,540 | 14,831 | 5,954,587 | [illegible] |
| Nickel, metallic | " | 23,611 | 11,861 | 12,725,199 | [illegible] |
| Nickel oxide | lb. | 4,389,209 | 2,935,850 | 1,115,350 | [illegible] |
| Nickel content of salts & residues | " | 93,766 | 59,280 | 27,205 | [illegible] |
| Cobalt, metallic & metal content of oxides, salts & unseparated oxides | " | 474,681 | 418,505 | 819,828 | [illegible] |
| Bismuth | " | 5,799 | 7,331 | 3,037 | [illegible] |
| Lead, pig, & in concentrates exported | " | 1,957,822 | 972,388 | 111,431 | [illegible] |
| Zinc in concentrates exported | " | 1,891,700 | ........ | 88,796 | ........ |
| Selenium | " | ........ | 12,200 | ........ | [illegible] |
| Total | | ........ | ........ | 62,156,229 | [illegible] |

*Copper and nickel in matte valued at 11 and 18 cents per pound, respectively, in 1930, and 6 and 18 cents in 1931.

An examination of the statistics of the output of the copper-nickel industry showed that the first nine months of the current year, while below that of 1930, was well above that of 1928. Comparative figures for this industry for the first nine months of the past four years are as follows:

**Nickel-Copper Smelting and Refining, 1928-1931**

First nine months

| | | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ore raised | tons | 1,042,263 | 1,466,356 | 1,641,643 | 1,374,7[illegible] |
| Ore smelted | " | 1,051,638 | 1,495,829 | 1,779,066 | 1,502,[illegible] |
| Matte produced | " | 64,580 | 96,411 | 122,396 | [illegible] |
| Nickel content | lb. | 61,835,389 | 86,244,108 | 91,581,560 | [illegible] |
| Copper content | " | 41,463,757 | 64,699,643 | 102,333,453 | [illegible] |
| Matte exported | tons | 28,745 | 17,553 | 27,808 | [illegible] |
| Nickel content | lb. | 28,018,477 | 16,386,989 | 33,081,041 | [illegible] |
| | Value, $ | 5,043,326 | 2,949,658 | 5,954,587 | [illegible] |
| Copper content | lb. | 18,853,871 | 11,692,066 | 10,224,620 | [illegible] |
| | Value, $ | 1,885,387 | 1,812,270 | 1,124,708 | [illegible] |
| Matte treated in Ontario | tons | 47,900 | 78,990 | 113,607 | [illegible] |
| Nickel (metallic) | lb. | 33,936,875 | 52,454,054 | 47,220,052 | [illegible] |
| | Value, $ | 8,633,109 | 12,864,312 | 12,724,907 | [illegible] |
| Converter copper* | lb. | 29,392,458 | 50,007,324 | 93,395,091 | [illegible] |
| | Value, $ | 4,019,103 | 8,765,359 | 9,980,903 | [illegible] |
| Nickel oxide | lb. | 9,103,479 | 10,505,354 | 4,389,209 | [illegible] |
| | Value, $ | 2,134,005 | 2,417,474 | 1,115,350 | [illegible] |
| Output of precious metals:— | | | | | |
| Gold | oz. | 2,210 | 3,368 | 12,620 | [illegible] |
| | Value, $ | 45,007 | 570,075 | 260,878 | [illegible] |
| Silver | oz. | 138,493 | 278,627 | 753,495 | [illegible] |
| | Value, $ | 81,200 | 149,978 | 274,594 | [illegible] |

*Converter or blister copper is about 95.7 per cent pure. The average price of electrolytic copper for the nine months was 8.608 cents a pound.

### Toronto Marine Agent Appointed By Aetna Co.

Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford announce the appointment of Douglas H. Macaulay, of Toronto, as marine special agent for the Dominion of both the Aetna and its subsidiary, the World Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Mr. Macaulay, who will have his headquarters at the Toronto office of the companies, located in the Metropolitan Building, was for several years in charge of the Toronto marine department of the Home Insurance Co. of New York.

**Brighter Winnipeg This Christmas**

Winnipeg business houses are preparing for a bright and cheery Christmas. So far 85 per cent of all business houses have subscribed to a Christmas lighting scheme for all business streets. Householders are co-operating and prizes are offered for the best outside home decorations.

### Monthly Mineral Report By Quebec

| | October | September | August | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold, oz. | 25,783 | 26,692 | 26,335 | 23,474 |
| Silver, oz. | 45,745 | 47,509 | 46,408 | 36,902 |
| Copper, lbs. | 5,631,749 | 6,293,535 | 5,620,811 | 5,116,266 |
| Asbestos, tons | 16,546 | 15,786 | 13,079 | 13,597 |

## CANADA HAS HUGE STAKE IN FOREIGN BOND ISSUES

(Continuer from page 11)

total value of these issues was approximately $11,000,000,000.

Meanwhile, direct investments in foreign countries were being made by American interests on an unprecedented scale. Such investments are said to have a value today of about $7,000,000,000. Thus the United States, in the short period of one decade, invested abroad nearly as much as experienced English investors had done during the previous half century.

It was inevitable that this huge amount of foreign financing would not be uniformly successful. American bankers were still new to the game of international credits. Not only were many of the bond issues insufficiently secured or safeguarded, but several should not have been floated at all. Present defaults and the low price of nearly all issues amply testify to the inexperience of the new creditor nation of the world. Will investors on this continent profit from the mistakes made and, in the future, reap the rewards that justly belong to those who combine knowledge with confidence when loaning to foreign countries? It is not too much to hope that such will be the case.

The immediate problem of the foreign bondholder is to determine whether or not present prices of the bonds held are above or below their intrinsic value and, if below, when a rise in the price may be expected. This problem obviously requires some knowledge of what is the intrinsic value of foreign bonds. To ascertain this, we must set up a standard of values—a rule by which the credit standing of each country, state or municipality may be measured. In the next article we will outline several tests which may be applied to foreign bonds when attempting an appraisal of them.

## Table of Leading Foreign Government Bond Issues Sold in Canada

### as of November 21st, 1931

| Amount of Issue | Government | Rate | Date of Issue and Maturity | Issue Price | 1930 High | 1930 Low | 1931 High | 1931 Low | Present Price | Yield % | Currency Unit | Par | Present Quotation | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **European Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $55,000,000 | Kingdom of Denmark | 4½ | April 15 /28<br>April 15 /62 | 95 | 95 | 90½ | 100⅛ | 59¾ | 75 | 6.35 | Krone | $0.2680 | $0.2055 | |
| 50,000,000 | Kingdom of Belgium | 7 | Nov. 1 /26<br>Nov. 1 /56 | 94 | 110¾ | 107 | 111 | 86 | 97½ | 7.20 | Belga | 0.1390 | 0.1395 | |
| 15,000,000 | Republic of Finland | 5½ | Feb. 1 /28<br>Feb. 1 /58 | 92½ | 92 | 72½ | 88¾ | 34 | 55 | 10.00* | Markka | 0.0252 | 0.0215 | |
| 100,000,000 | Republic of France | 7 | Dec. 1 /24<br>Dec. 1 /49 | 94 | 121 | 112⅛ | 121⅞ | 108¾ | 114 | 5.97 | Franc | 0.0392 | 0.0391 | The present financial position of Germany is serious, if not critical. Gold reserves are rapidly dwindling and the possibility undoubtedly exists that an extended moratorium on both public and private debts may be necessary. It is understood, however, that funds for the December 1st interest payment on the 5½% loan are already on deposit in New York. |
| 110,000,000 | Republic of Germany | 7 | Oct. 15 /24<br>Oct. 15 /49 | 92 | 105 | 89½ | 105½ | 55 | 60 | 11.70* | Mark | 0.2382 | 0.2375 | |
| 98,250,000 | Republic of Germany | 5½ | June 1 /30<br>June 1 /56 | 90 | 91¼ | 67⅞ | 84 | 31 | 37 | 14.90* | do. | do. | do | |
| 143,587,000 | United Kingdom | 5½ | Feb. 1 /17<br>Feb. 1 /37 | .. | 106¼ | 102½ | 108¾ | 92 | 100 | 5.50 | Pound | 4.8665 | 3.7600 | |
| 17,000,000 | Greek Government | 6 | Feb. 1 /28<br>Feb. 1 /68 | 91 | 88¾ | 80 | 88¾ | 51 | 62 | 9.70* | Drachma | 0.0130 | 0.0129 | |
| 9,000,000 | Kingdom of Hungary | 7½ | Aug. 1 /24<br>Feb. 1 /44 | 87½ | 104⅜ | 98 | 102 | 24 | 45 | 16.66* | Pengo | 0.1749 | 0.1750 | |
| 100,000,000 | Kingdom of Italy | 7 | Dec. 1 /25<br>Dec. 1 /51 | 94½ | 101 | 88¾ | 100⅞ | 79 | 90 | 8.00 | Lira | 0.0526 | 0.0516 | |
| 30,000,000 | Kingdom of Norway | 5 | Mar. 15 /28<br>Mar. 15 /63 | 97½ | 101½ | 96¾ | 102 | 77 | 77 | 6.77 | Krone | 0.2680 | 0.2055 | |
| 62,000,000 | Republic of Poland | 7 | Oct. 15 /27<br>Oct. 15 /47 | 92 | 88⅜ | 68 | 83 | 30½ | 57 | 12.30* | Zloty | 0.1122 | 0.1130 | |
| 69,000,000 | Kingdom of Roumania | 7 | Feb. 1 /29<br>Feb. 1 /59 | 88 | 85 | 72 | 83 | 45 | 62½ | 11.30* | Leu | 0.0059 | 0.0059 | |
| 30,000,000 | Swedish Government | 5½ | Nov. 1 /24<br>Nov. 1 /54 | 99½ | 107¼ | 102½ | 107 | 68 | 85½ | 6.75 | Krona | 0.2680 | 0.2060 | |
| 30,000,000 | Government of Switzerland | 5½ | Apr. 1 /24<br>Apr. 1 /46 | 97½ | 106¼ | 102⅝ | 107 | 98½ | 103 | 5.20 | Franc | 0.1930 | 0.1945 | |
| 30,000,000 | Kingdom of Yugoslavia | 7 | May 1 /22<br>May 1 /62 | 92½ | 88 | 75 | 84½ | 29 | 45 | 15.55 | Dinar | 0.0176 | 0.0180 | |
| **South American Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40,000,000 | Govt. of Argentine Nation | 6 | Sept. 1 /23<br>Sept. 1 /57 | 96½ | 99⅞ | 87 | 98½ | 35⅛ | 57½ | 10.50* | Peso | 0.4245 | 0.2588 | |
| 23,000,000 | Republic of Bolivia | 7 | Sept. 1 /28<br>Mar. 1 /69 | 97½ | 84 | 29⅞ | 36 | 6 | 11 | ... | Boliviano | 0.3649 | .... | Service on all government and commercial foreign obligations was suspended in October, 1931, for an indefinite period. No plan announced yet re protection of bondholders. |
| 41,500,000 | U. S. of Brazil | 6½ | Oct. 15 /27<br>Oct. 15 /57 | 92½ | 87⅞ | 47½ | 70 | 18 | 27 | ... | Milreis | 0.1196 | 0.0630 | A three-year moratorium (from October, 1931) has been declared on most of the country's foreign debt. Payments in scrip, bearing 5% interest, will be made in lieu of cash. All dollar issues affected by this decree. |
| 42,500,000 | Republic of Chile | 6 | Oct. 1 /26<br>Apr. 1 /60 | 93¼ | 94⅝ | 70 | 86 | 10 | 20 | ... | Peso | 0.1217 | 0.1215 | Foreign debt service on government loans suspended in October, 1931. No plan has been announced regarding terms of the moratorium. |
| 35,000,000 | Republic of Colombia | 6 | Apr. 1 /28<br>Oct. 1 /61 | 95 | 81⅞ | 55¼ | 78 | 19 | 35 | 17.15* | Peso | 0.9733 | 0.9662 | |
| 50,000,000 | Republic of Peru | 6 | Dec. 1 /27<br>Dec. 1 /60 | 91½ | 84 | 33 | 40¼ | 5¼ | 12 | ... | Sol | 0.2800 | 0.2826 | Indefinite suspension of interest on "Foreign National Loan" bonds was announced March, 1981. No details of plan of moratorium announced. |
| 30,000,000 | Republic of Uruguay | 6 | May 1 /26<br>May 1 /60 | 98 | 99½ | 70 | 88⅞ | 25 | 40 | 15.00* | Peso | 1.0342 | 0.4500 | Government recently declared a moratorium on foreign commercial debts but government loans are being serviced. |
| **Other Countries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75,000,000 | Commonwealth of Australia | 5 | July 15 /25<br>July 15 /55 | 98 | 94¼ | 70 | 76 | 35 | 59 | 9.30* | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| 25,000,000 | State of New South Wales | 5 | Feb. 1 /27<br>Feb. 1 /57 | 96¼ | 90 | 59½ | 69½ | 28 | 53 | 9.45* | .... | ..... | ..... | Defaults in interest on foreign debt have been met by Australian Government. Recently payments have been resumed by state, it is understood. |
| 150,000,000 | Imperial Japanese Govt. | 6½ | Feb. 1 /24<br>Feb. 1 /54 | 92½ | 105¾ | 101½ | 107⅝ | 90½ | 95 | 6.95 | Yen | 0.4985 | 0.4956 | |

*Current (or stock) yield.